Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

For the Year 1930

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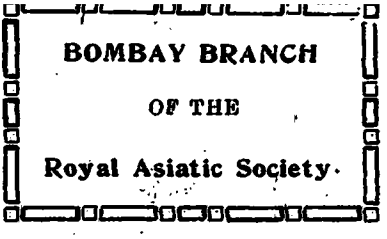

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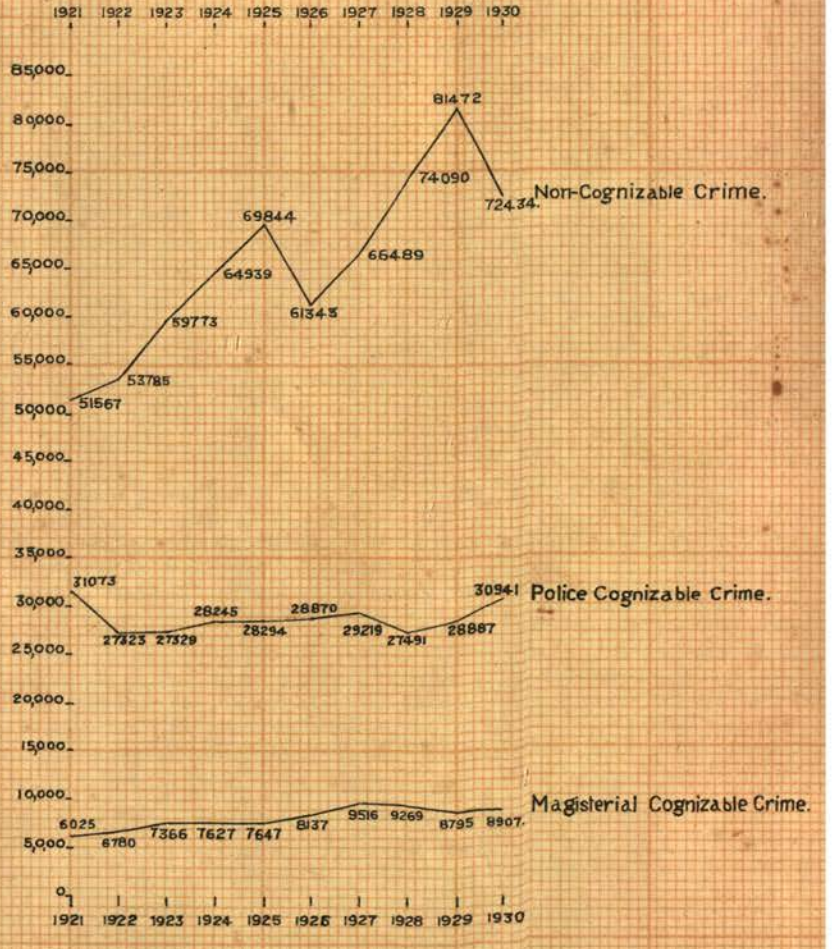
REPORTED CRIME.
1921 TO 1930.



G. P. Z. C. POONA, 1931.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER, FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Charge.

1. I held charge of the Department throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range :—

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

In the Southern Range :—

(1) Mr. K. C. Rushton from 1st January 1930 to 7th February 1930, on which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

(2) Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., assumed charge as officiating Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, on 7th February 1930 and continued to officiate to the close of the year.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1930 to 29th March 1930 on which date he was relieved by Mr. R. L. McCulloch who held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department to the close of the year.

Total reported crime—Cognizable and Non-Cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 112,282 as against 119,154 in 1929, a decrease of 6,872 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 30,941 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,907, giving a total of 39,848 as against a total of 37,682 in 1929—an increase of 2,166 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 72,434 as against 81,472 in 1929, a decrease of 9,038 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 28,887 in 1929 to 30,941 in the year under report—an increase of 2,054 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have slightly risen from 8,795 to 8,907, an increase of 112.

Non-cognizable complaints have, however, appreciably fallen from 81,472 in 1929 to 72,434 in the year under report. I discuss these variations below.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was distributed as under :—

Statement A, Part I— Total Cognizable cases reported to the Police.

	1929	*1930*
Northern Range	12,266	12,668
Southern Range	9,265	9,747
	21,531	22,415

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under report and for the preceding four years were :—

1926	28,870
1927	29,219
1928	27,491
1929	28,887
1930	30,941

These figures indicate a considerable rise, viz. of 2,054 cases (under all classes) over the figures for 1929. If we examine the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, we find that crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and that under class VI have increased by 884 and 1,170 cases respectively.

The increase under both the classes is mainly due to offences committed in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The increase under the Indian Penal Code was most marked in four districts, viz. Belgaum (336), East Khandesh (222), Ahmednagar (220) and West Khandesh (102).

In the Belgaum District the number of cases recorded, viz. 1,308, was the highest during the last decennium.

In the East Khandesh District contributory causes for the increase were :—

(1) The General strike on the G. I. P. Railway ;

(2) Hindu-Muslim tension in the district ;

(3) Poor rains in 1929, followed by a slump in values during the last three months of the year ; and

(4) The release of a number of convicts concerned in various gang cases of former years and the removal of Tadvis from the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

As regards the increase under class VI, it was most marked in seven districts, viz. Ahmedabad (446), Kaira (330), West Khandesh (242), Broach (223), East Khandesh (180), Panch Mahals (149) and Dharwar (124).

Of the seven districts mentioned, in four, viz. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Dharwar, the increase was entirely due to offences registered in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, while in the remaining three districts, viz. West Khandesh, Broach and East

Khandesh, it was due partly to the Civil Disobedience Movement and partly to greater activity by the Police under the minor Acts.

Owing to the upheaval caused by the Civil Disobedience Movement, the conditions prevailing during the year were very abnormal. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year directly arising out of that movement was 3,275. If these cases be excluded, the figures of cognizable cases show a decrease of 1,221 cases as compared with 1929. Such comparisons are apt, however to be fallacious because there is no room for doubt that a large number of cognizable crimes were not reported to the Police, either because would-be complainants feared reprisals or because they were committed, willy-nilly, to a policy of non-co-operation. A typical example of the paralysis caused by the Civil Disobedience Movement was reported from Bardoli in the Surat District where a murder was committed and the aggrieved parties not only refused to complain but professed ignorance of the fact that the crime had been committed.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1929 and in the year under report were :—

	1929	*1930*
Murders	381	353
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	124	155
Dacoities	154	279
Robberies	441	522
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc.	5,411	5,701
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	8,500	7,976
Receiving stolen property	393	284
	15,404	15,270

These figures show a decrease of 134 cases as compared with the figures for 1929.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences taken together is practically stationary and calls for no remarks.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) show a remarkable increase of 206 cases over the figures of 1929. Similarly the number of house-breakings increased by 290. These increases were shared by both Ranges. The districts which contributed most largely to the increase under all the above heads taken together were East Khandesh (88), Belgaum (81), Dharwar (76), Kaira (47), Ahmedabad (46), Ahmednagar (44) and Panch Mahals (43).

With the preoccupation of the Police over political unrest during the year, supervision over criminals had inevitably to be relaxed. This in part accounts for the rise in these offences.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes in this connection :—

"* * *. The increase in serious crime against person and property, i.e. murders, rioting, hurt, dacoities and house-breakings, is a significant reflection of the unsettled conditions which prevailed in the district during the year owing to the Civil

Disobedience Movement. Political frondeurs diverted the attention of the Police from their ordinary duties and forced them to work under conditions of unprecedented stress and strain during the year. An opportunity was thus offered those to whom the existing state of security is abhorrent and on whom the Police organization presses hardly and they were not slow to take advantage of the preoccupations of the Police force. Their dormant spirit of outlawry was awakened and these criminals soon organized themselves into gangs and commenced their depredations. * * *."

Thefts, including cattle thefts, decreased by 524 cases during the year under report. For this the Southern Range was mainly responsible where a decrease of 396 cases was recorded, while the Northern Range returned a decrease of 128 cases. This decrease was apparent rather than real, for the general apathy and reluctance of the public to report offences to the Police, as a part of the Civil Disobedience programme, and the fear of reprisals at the hands of political agitators, were responsible for many such offences, a large number of which are usually of a petty nature, remaining unreported.

Cases against receivers of stolen property show a decrease of 109. Considering the heavy rise in burglaries the number of offences under this head should have been higher but it is not surprising that the Police were unable to devote due attention to this phase of their duties.

The problem of Police work in India is normally complicated by the activities of a numerous fraternity of opportunists, familiarly known as "Goondas" or "Mavalis", who make capital out of the preoccupation of the Police and prey upon the public whenever, for any reason, the particular attention of the Police is diverted from themselves. 1930 was a golden year for this fraternity and their ranks were inevitably swollen by numbers of talented amateurs who had embraced the comforting Congress creed that breaking the law was, in certain far from in-elastic circumstances, an act of virtue.

In such circumstances I find it difficult to believe that the figures of reported crime are even an approximate indication of actual crime. The price paid by the general public on account of the Civil Disobedience Campaign will never be gauged correctly. Moreover, they must inevitably continue to pay until respect for law and order is restored.

Incidence of (a) cognizable, and (b) serious crime per thousand of population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1929. They are given below and compared with the figures of the Presidency proper.

(*a*) The incidence per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime, reported in 1928 and 1929 under classes I to V:—

	1928	*1929*
(1) Burma	4·04	3·83
(2) Central Provinces	2·59	2·70
(3) North West Frontier Province	2·29	2·46
(4) Punjab	2·01	1·98
(5) United Provinces	1·74	1·80
(6) Assam	1·55	1·62
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1·36	1·44
(8) Bengal	1·26	1·28
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·11	1·07
(10) Madras	·99	1·007

These figures indicate a general increase in seven out of the ten administrations during 1929. Burma continued to be the most, and Madras the least, criminal of the Provinces, while Bombay Presidency proper maintained its position on the list.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported in 1928 and 1929 was :—

	1928	*1929*
(1) Burma	2·52	2·39
(2) Central Provinces	2·11	2·22
(3) North West Frontier Province	1·37	1·56
(4) United Provinces	1·45	1·52
(5) Punjab	1·46	1·45
(6) Assam	1·10	1·18
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	·98	1·03
(8) Bengal	1·04	1·06
(9) Bihar and Orissa	·89	·87
(10) Madras	·74	·74

In this respect, Bombay Presidency changed places with Bengal which stood at No. 7 on the list in 1928.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only) the numbers of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1929 per policeman were :—

(1) Assam	3·77
(2) Burma	3·48
(3) Bihar and Orissa	2·91
(4) United Provinces	2·68
(5) Bengal	2·43
(6) Central Provinces	2·26
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1·86
(8) Madras	1·65

A statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district during the year 1930, is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The figure of incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways has fallen from 1·44 to 1·30 and that of serious crime has declined from 1·03 to ·88 in 1930. Although the total number of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code shows an increase over 1929, the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population shows a fall. The reason for this is the increase in population by 2,278,346 persons in the Presidency proper according to the latest census of 1931.

With the incidence of crime at 5·91 for the total Penal Code cases and 4·09 for serious crime, the Bombay Suburban District continued

to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper. The situation in the district has been summed up by the District Superintendent of Police in his report as under :—

"The unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to the Police in this district has been pointed out at great length in previous years. It cannot be said that the situation has much improved as will appear from the figures of cognizable crime :—

1927	950
1928	1,088
1929	1,177
1930	1,179

"It is true that the figures for 1930—1,179, includes 69 cases in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, which leave 1,110. On the other hand owing to this movement a great number of petty offences were most probably not reported. The decrease is mostly in miscellaneous offences. This figure is enormous for the area and although Second Sub-Inspectors have been provided for Bandra, Ville Parle, Andheri and Krula, satisfactory results cannot be expected without a very large increase in the constabulary. The needs of this district are recognised and admitted. It is useless for me to further reiterate. It has been obvious for some time that the really suburban area from Andheri and Ghatkopar southwards must be brought up to Bombay City Police standards before any real improvement can be brought about. The recent 'Note on the Co-ordination of Administration of Greater Bombay' issued by the Government of Bombay puts the matter in a nutshell."

Though the strength of the district was augmented by 3 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables and 44 Constables during 1929-1930, the district continues to suffer from a serious shortage of strength since the increases sanctioned from time to time are far behind the increase in the population and the development of the district. The unsatisfactory state of affairs was clearly brought out in my last year's report and Government in paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 132-II, dated 1st December 1930, have stated that one of the measures discussed in the "Note on the Co-ordination of the Administration of Greater Bombay" is the amalgamation of this district with Bombay City for police purposes. It is obvious that the sooner the City Police standards are applied to this district the better. No other solution of the problem will prove satisfactory.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report and in the preceding year numbered :—

	1929	*1930*
Indian Penal Code	25,153	26,526
Class VI	8,100	9,375
Total ..	33,253	35,901

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 935 against 753 in 1929, leaving 34,966 cases for investigation against 32,500 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 2·26 in 1929 to 2·60 in the year under report. The increase was mainly contributed by the Southern Range, the rise being most marked in the Dharwar District, viz. from 8·37 in 1929 to 11·55 in 1930. In this district special attention was paid to the wider use of section 157 (1) (*b*) by the District Superintendent

of Police with the idea of eliminating as far as possible the waste involved in enquiries into cases which are false, untrue or non-cognizable.

As I remarked last year in commenting on this phase of Police administration, the degree to which use is made of this very valuable section of necessity varies with the individual views of the officers responsible for the Police administration of a district. Some consider that, with more obviously true crime to investigate than can be adequately attended to, any complaint that does not appear, *prima facie* to reveal the commission of a cognizable offence should be rejected off-hand ; others regard the provisions of the section with suspicion as providing an easy road for the burking of true crime. Checks are clearly necessary, but the far-sighted administrator can generally evolve a system whereby the refusal of an investigation on inadequate grounds is duly revealed, to the discomfiture of the investigating officer concerned. The dangers of crime being burked are thus minimised and, at the same time, Police Station Officers can be encouraged to conserve their energies for the prevention and detection of offences cognizable by the Police.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,438 as against 5,801 in 1929. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 15·14 against 17·44 in 1929.

The fall was shared by both the Ranges, the Northern Range having recorded a decrease from 18·48 to 15·62, while in the Southern Range the percentage fell from 16·10 to 14·50.

The fall in the percentage was most marked in Kolaba, Kanara and Kaira Districts, viz. 12·07, 18·39 and 12·91 against 25·97, 25·77 and 20·10, respectively, in 1929. No explanation of the fall has been given by the District Superintendents of Police, Kanara and Kaira, while the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, has observed :—

"The decrease is particularly in cases classed as 'C' or non-cognizable. It appears that the public generally have shown a decreased tendency, during the year, to approach the Police with exaggerated or misrepresented cases. It is likely that this tendency is in large part due to the influence of the Civil Disobedience Movement."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has also remarked :—

"There was a noticeable drop from 497 to 376, i.e. of 121 cases under this head in the Thana District where it is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the general tendency of the people of refraining from reporting minor complaints to the Police owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement. This remark would equally apply to the decrease shown by other districts."

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the 5,438 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 678 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 794 in 1929, showing a decrease of 116 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal also decreased from 2·38 in 1929 to 1·88 in 1930. This decrease was shared almost equally by both Ranges. Similarly, the number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered decreased, the number being 220 cases against 253 in 1929. Of the former, 92 ended in conviction and 78 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 32·44 against 31·86 in 1929 and 28·55 in 1928.

The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last five years were :—

Year	Percentage
1926	62·60
1927	59·63
1928	68·91
1929	69·48
1930	64·78

Considering the abnormal conditions prevailing throughout the year and the fact that it was very difficult to apply successfully the provisions of law in such cases, the action taken by the Police was satisfactory.

Pending cases.

9. Five thousand one hundred and twenty-one cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against 4,707 in the previous year. The increase of 414 cases was the inevitable result of the larger number of cases dealt with during the year.

The Northern Range alone returned an increase of 461 cases, while in the Southern Range there was a decrease of 47 cases only.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year	Percentage
1928	12·59
1929	14·15
1930	14·26

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was, as usual, very large, viz. 3,802 as against 1,319, with the Police. Government have issued orders from time to time emphasizing the necessity of speeding up the disposal of cases and, though efforts were made by the magistracy in certain districts to minimise the delays in the disposal of cases, no general improvement in this respect could be achieved during the year under report owing to the fact that the time of the Police and the magistracy was fully occupied in dealing with work arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 25,268 cases as against 22,662 in 1929—an increase of 2,606 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is as shown below :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1928	15,547	7,107	22,654
1929	15,670	6,992	22,662
1930	17,036	8,232	25,268

The increase of 2,606 cases was contributed by both the Northern and the Southern Ranges, the former being responsible for an increase of 1,662 cases while the latter returned an increase of 944 cases.

The classes under which the increase in both the Ranges are most noticeable are I, III and VI—offences against State, etc.; serious offences

against person and property and miscellaneous offences, i.e. offences against special and local laws etc., respectively. On the other hand there was a decrease of 160 cases under class V—minor offences against property which was shared by both the Ranges.

Undetected Police Cognizable Cases.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 8,084 as against 7,191 in 1929—an increase of 893 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1929	*1930*
Northern Range	4,153	4,375
Southern Range	3,038	3,709

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1929	*1930*
Northern Range	33·14	30·82
Southern Range	29·98	33·48
Total ..	31·73	31·99

If Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases increased from 44·18 in 1929 to 44·93 in the year under report.

The districts in which the percentage was unduly high were Bombay Suburban District (59·01), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (57·57) and Belgaum (55·55).

Owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Police in almost all the districts in the Presidency proper were heavily handicapped and had to work under serious disabilities. The usual disinclination of the public to help the Police was more marked than ever. In view of these disabilities and of the unprecedented strain entailed on the Force, it is satisfactory that the rise in the percentage of undetected crime under the Indian Penal Code was so trifling.

Police Cases decided by Trial.

12. Out of 16,249 cases decided by trial, 15,288 ended in conviction as against 13,802 out of 14,718 cases tried in 1929. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·08, as against 93·77 in the year before under all classes and 90·99 against 91·32 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1929	*1930*
Murders etc.	71·78	76·92
Dacoities	72·41	67·27
Robberies	85·48	84·29
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc. (serial No. 29 in Statement A—Part I) ..	90·51	91·28
Thefts including cattle thefts	94·03	93·92
Receiving stolen property	95·77	96·94

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1930 and the year preceding is as under :—

1929	60·90
1930	60·50

These variations are slight and call for no comment.

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 814 as against 760 in 1929. Out of the 647 cases tried, 494 ended in conviction as compared with 586 and 438 respectively in 1929. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 76·35 as against 74·74 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 153 ended in acquittal or discharge, the accused in one case died during trial and in another case the accused was declared to be a lunatic, while 165 cases remained pending at the close of the year. There was some improvement in both the Ranges in the percentage of cases convicted to tried, which was, considering the abnormal conditions of the year, satisfactory.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 9,085 in 1930 as against 7,757 in the preceding year, giving an increase of 1,328. Analysing the figures by districts it is observed that in only five districts in the two Ranges, viz. Surat, Thana, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, was there a decrease, while the remaining districts recorded increases. The latter were most marked in Ahmedabad (499), Kaira (329), West Khandesh (247) and Broach (228).

The increase in most of the districts was mainly due to the registration of cases taken up under the several Ordinances issued in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and also to cases taken up in connection with the breaches under the Salt and Forest Acts.

Of the 9,085 cases dealt with, 7,655 were brought to trial of which 7,464 ended in conviction against 7,757, 6,570 and 6,356 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 97·54 against 96·74 in 1929.

Cognizable crime—Direct cases.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1930 without the intervention of the Police was 8,907 against 8,795 in 1929 (*vide* graph *ante*).

The cases ending in conviction numbered, 4,524 as against 4,589 in 1929, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 50·79 against 52·17 in 1929.

Statement A, Part II —Persons in Police Cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 37,863 as against 28,762 in 1929.

Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 44,246 as compared

with 34,652 in the previous year. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 1,130 against 558 in 1929, giving a percentage of 2·98 of the total arrested as against 1·94, in the year before. Of the 44,246 persons for disposal, 34,317 were tried during the year of whom 24,812 were convicted, giving a percentage of 72·30 of the total tried, against 68·39 in 1929.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

	1929	*1930*
Northern Range	64·71	70·75
Southern Range	73·57	74·87

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 22,826 were tried, of whom 14,377 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·98 against 58·23 in the preceding year. At the end of the year, 8,350 persons were awaiting trial or under investigation as against 6,332 in 1929, giving a percentage of 18·87 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 18·27 in 1929.

Statement B, Part I —Non-cognizable Crime.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime dropped from 81,472 to 72,434—a net decrease of 9,038 cases (*vide* graph *ante*). This decrease was shared by both Ranges; the Southern Range contributed a decrease of 4,716 cases and the Northern Range recorded a decrease of 4,322 cases. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 76,450 as against 85,243 in 1929. Of the 76,450 cases, 55,442 were tried and 43,674 ended in conviction against 62,084 and 50,992 cases, respectively, in 1929. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal fell from 59·81 in 1929 to 57·12 in the year under report.

This form of crime had been steadily rising for years and the problem of dealing with it has been discussed at length in succeeding administration reports. I do not feel that much, if any, satisfaction can be derived from the fall in the year under report. Last year I foretold that the situation would prove to have been relieved in 1930 and I remarked that little satisfaction could be derived from the knowledge that the only sure remedy for a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs should be found to lie in the boycott of the Courts for political reasons. These prognostications have been fulfilled in a remarkable manner. The administration has been relieved, not because non-cognizable crime has decreased nor because the authorities have found a simpler method of dispensing justice, but because the boycott of Courts has been preached and enforced by the followers of the Congress. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to look this gift horse in the mouth, but I feel that its days are numbered and that it will not carry us far on our journey to Utopia.

Statement B, Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable Crime.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts during 1930 was 113,175 as against 122,988 in 1929. 10,989 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, 77,932 were tried, of whom 47,872 were convicted, and

30,060 were discharged or acquitted against 7,018, 86,940, 56,311 and 30,629, respectively, in 1929. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 61·42 and 42·29 as against 64·76 and 45·78, respectively, in 1929.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen during 1930 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 11,53,345 against Rs. 9,98,974 in 1929. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,23,618 as compared with Rs. 2,84,777 in 1929. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 35·31 against 38·70 in the previous year. Similar percentages for the two Ranges, separately, were :—

	1929	*1930*
Northern Range	38·09	33·21
Southern Range	39·48	38·06

With the increase in the number of cases that remained undetected, the percentage of property recovered to cases in which property was stolen naturally decreased.

Preventive action.

20. The details of cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827, will be found in Appendix B to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections fell from 1,620 in 1929 to 1,543 in the year under report—a net decrease of 77. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Northern Range recorded a decrease of 241 while the Southern Range returned an increase of 164. The decrease was most marked in Ahmedabad (109) followed by Kaira (83), Ahmednagar (57) and West Khandesh (45).

The reasons given by the District Superintendentof Police, Ahmedabad, in justification of the decrease is that the Civil Disobedience Movement left the Police little time to prosecute bad characters under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. This must be accepted as adequate and the same causes operated in other districts.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, has remarked in this connection as follows :—

"The decrease in the number of cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, is unsatisfactory, but was inevitable in view of the widespread tendency to boycott the Police and the inability of the latter to devote time to the collection of evidence for such cases. Moreover, this provision of the law has been held to be inappropriate for use against registered members of Criminal Tribes. The majority of the criminals in this district are Bhils and it is by no means easy to prove a case under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against Bhils who have been 'cute' enough to escape conviction during the last ten years."

Criminal Classes—Wandering gangs, and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies and provinces.

21. A separate review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes has been submitted to Government separately.

During the year under report, numerous gangs of Iranis travelled by rail and visited Nasik, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts in the Presidency proper but they gave no such serious trouble as to call for special action. This improvement in their dealings with the public was obviously due to the orders of Government, since cancelled, authorizing the registration of wandering gangs of these people under the Criminal Tribes Act.

At the close of the year, the Chharas, who had for years squatted on the Sabarmati bank near Ellis Bridge, were ejected by the Ahmedabad Municipality. These Ishmaels are now wandering from place to place, but are kept under surveillance as far as possible.

The Bombay Suburban District continued, as usual, to be the happy hunting ground of outside criminals and the proximity of Bombay City greatly complicated the problem.

The gang of Bagadis, which was referred to in the last year's report as being responsible for several dacoities and robberies in the Eastern Division of the Poona District, was convicted during the year under report and its members were awarded substantial sentences.

Habitual Offenders.

22. During the year, 2,725, out of 24,812, persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 793 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 3,148, 18,600 and 813, respectively, in 1929. The Northern Range was again prominent in contributing a very large number of "habituals", viz. 532 against 261 in the Southern Range. The highest figure of habituals, viz. 110, was returned by the Ahmedabad District which was prominent also last year (126).

Gang cases, Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

23. Three fresh gang cases were taken up during the year under review against none in the year before. Including the three cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was six, of which two ended in conviction, two in discharge and two remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 117, of whom 42 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, 17 were released without being brought to trial and 58 were tried. Of the 58 tried, 39 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 67·24 as against 84·21 in the previous year.

Important Cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

24. Among the important cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police during the year, the following deserve mention :—

(1) *The "Delhi Syndicate" cheating cases in Ahmedabad City.*

In the middle of the year, a company was started in Ahmedabad, under the name of "The Delhi Syndicate", by two persons named Prathvising Dilipsing and Durgadas Radhakisan of Delhi. The object of the company, as publicly announced, was to advance loans on certain conditions. For a hundred-rupee loan, Rs. 13 had to be paid in advance

by an applicant. This loan application had then to be sent to the Delhi Head Office, and, if it was approved and sanctioned, the required sum was to be paid to the applicant by instalments. To attract the public further, false rumours were spread that Pandits Motilal and Jawahirlal Nehru and other Congress leaders had deposited money with the company for the purpose of " assisting poor Indians " and that Durgadas, the Managing Director of the Company, was the Vice-President of the Delhi Congress Committee. Police investigation showed that this company was a bogus concern. Complaints were registered, and records and Rs. 9,884 in cash were taken in charge. The examination of the account books of the company disclosed that Rs. 83,000 had been collected from the public and that Rs. 79,000 were distributed by way of loans. Many applicants did not even receive their first loan instalment in spite of paying their initial deposits to the company. Four arrests were made, and the case sent up to court.

(2) *The Ahmedabad City Bomb Explosion Case.*

At 7-30 p.m. on the 27th December 1930, a serious bomb explosion took place in the house of one Dahya Dalsukh, a tailor, residing in Ratanpole. The force of the explosion was considerable. A partition screen of corrugated iron sheeting was blown away and windows, shutters etc., were smashed.

While two bombs were in process of manufacture, accused Babu Madhavji, Dahya Dalsukh, Sarabhai Mohanlal and Asha Mundas were present in the tailor's house, and as the result of the explosion, all except Asha Mundas were injured. Sulphide of Arsenic and Chlorate of Potash, gramophone needles dipped in cactus juice, pebbles, chloroform etc., were used in making these bombs. While one of the bombs was being bound with string, it exploded blowing off both the hands of Babu Madhavji. The above mentioned four persons had conspired to throw these bombs at certain Police officers in Ahmedabad City. One more accused—a motor driver—who was known to have taught these conspirators how to make bombs was arrested for aiding and abetting the offence. It has been decided to prosecute the five accused, with the sanction of Government, under the Explosive Substances Act.

(3) *Cheating by duplication of Government Currency Notes in Dhulia City, District West Khandesh.*

In October 1930 a case was reported to the Police in Dhulia City in which the complainant was duped to the extent of Rs. 800 by a gang of cheats who made him believe that they had power to duplicate currency notes by a chemical process. They first performed an experiment with a five rupee note and gave him two notes in place of the one given for experiment. The method adopted by the accused was that the currency note which was to be doubled and a blank piece of paper of the same size as the currency note were put together between two pieces of glass with some chemical powder spread over the note, tied into a bundle and heated. But before the process of heating, the cheats by sleight of hand inserted

a second genuine note in the bundle. After slightly heating the bundle, it was opened and two notes of Rs. 5 each were given to the victim. When confidence had thus been inspired, they induced the complainant to entrust them with notes of higher denominations, prevailing upon him to experiment with eight notes of Rs. 100 each. The experiment apparently proved a failure and the notes were declared to have been burnt through the over-heating of the bundle into which charred papers had been inserted in place of the genuine notes. The case was investigated by the District Police and in all eight persons were arrested and sent up for trial.

(4) *Dacoity at Nandur Madhameshwar, Nasik District.*

On the night of the 6th September 1930, the house of one Anandram Budhaji Marwadi of Nandur Madhameshwar, Taluka Niphad, was broken into by a large gang of dacoits, the inmates were severely beaten and property valued at Rs. 14,000 consisting of cash and jewellery was stolen. Information was promptly given to the Police at the Niphad Police Station and the Sub-Inspector in charge proceeded to the scene. An examination of the neighbourhood led the Sub-Inspector to think that some of the dacoits had used a tonga in approaching within a short distance of the scene of the dacoity. Steps were immediately taken to trace the tonga and it was eventually ascertained that it had been brought from the village of Suregaon in the Ahmednagar District. Further enquiries were continued in that area and eleven members of a gang comprising Marathas, Sonars and Bhils, including men of means, were arrested. Property valued at Rs. 6,000 was recovered. The case is still sub-judice.

(5) *Campaign against a gang headed by the notorious dacoit Nana Farari of the Nasik District.*

For many months parties of special police were detailed on special duty in the hilly country round Trimbak, in the Nasik District, tracking down a notorious dacoit known by the name of Nana Farari. These parties were under the direct control of a Sub-Inspector. On 28th September 1930, the Sub-Inspector deputed a Head Constable with one Constable, both in disguise, to try to obtain information regarding Nana who was suspected to be in the vicinity of Torangan. The Head Constable and Constable while in the vicinity of Torangan heard the report of fire-arms in the jungle; proceeding in the direction of the shots, they found themselves face to face with Nana Farari and his confederates. One Kalya, an intimate of Nana's, was standing on guard with a gun whilst the rest were sitting down. The Head Constable immediately decided to attack the gang and he and the Constable opened fire with the revolvers with which they were armed. There is little doubt that two shots took effect as bullet marks were found on the body of Nana when he was shot dead at a later date. On this occasion, the gang made good their escape in the dusk.

(6) *Fraudulent use of railway tickets on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.*

A complaint was received by the Railway Police towards the close of the year that tickets bearing the same serial numbers as those that had already been collected on previous dates had been received a second time at Ahmedabad Railway Station. The tickets in question were for journeys from Bombay to Ahmedabad. A close watch was kept at Bombay by the detective staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police with the result that one Vinayak was arrested at Dadar Railway Station while trying to dispose of tickets to passengers. From further enquiries it transpired that Vinayak obtained tickets already used from one Moses, a ticket collector at Ahmedabad, and, with the assistance of one Sadrudin, a ticket collector of Grant Road, and Kazi, a coaching clerk at Santa Cruz, these tickets were recovered with paper of the same colour as the original tickets and restamped with fresh dates. They were then sold to passengers travelling from Bombay to Ahmedabad. The four accused have since been sent up for trial in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad.

(7) *Arrest of a notorious outlaw Narshya Shindoor of Raderhatti, District Belgaum.*

One Narshya Shindoor, a Bedar and a member of the well-known Shindoor Laxmya's gang, was for several years a fugitive from justice. A reward of Rs. 500 had been offered by the Jamkhandi Darbar for his recapture as an absconder from their jail where he had been serving a life sentence for his share in the murder of a Muhammadan Inspector of Police of the State force. After his escape from Jamkhandi State Jail in 1925, Narshya formed a gang and managed, by the commission of dacoities and otherwise, to secure three guns and some 200 cartridges. About the end of 1929 he became a thorn in the side of the Police of the Bijapur District and of surrounding Native States. The Bijapur Police, therefore, concentrated their attention upon him. Mr. A. B. Ghorpade, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, who was well-acquainted with the composition and modus operandi of this gang, was accordingly directed by the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, to make special efforts to capture them. The Deputy Superintendent of Police secured informants and sent them to gain Narshya's confidence. Two of the Deputy Superintendent of Police's informants contrived to get into Narshya's confidence and on 11th March 1930 induced him to come to Mugali in Sholapur Taluka. There Narshya became suspicious and kept the informants at a distance with his gun levelled at them. They, however, managed to persuade him that they had come to effect a settlement between him and one Maktum Patil (another of the Deputy Superintendent of Police's informants) whom Narshya suspected of treachery and whom he had attempted to murder on 2nd March 1930 at Sinnur. He then allowed them to approach and offered them sweets. The informants gradually closed upon him and seized his gun and captured him. The Deputy Superintendent of Police was then informed and called to the spot. Narshya has since been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

(8) *Dacoity by a Kaikadi gang in Bijapur District.*

A gang of Kaikadi absconders from the Bijapur Special Settlement and Umedpur Settlement of Sholapur, had been committing depredations under the leadership of Hanmya Avalya Kaikadi, in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and taking refuge in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur District. On the night of 23rd May 1930, Hanmya with two of his associates, named Parshya Narshya and Tuljya Kaikadi, raided the house of a Marwadi in Bijapur City and got away with property valued at Rs. 1,070. The complainant was intimidated, but on the departure of the robbers, immediately informed the Police. Enquiries were set on foot and policemen sent in all directions in pursuit, with the result that two of the robbers, Hanmya and Parshya, were arrested the same evening at Baratgi, a village situated at a distance of six miles from Bijapur. Tuljya got away at the time but was later arrested by the Railway Police at Hotgi, with property not only concerned in this offence but also in other offences committed by the gang on 22nd May 1930. While they were detained on remand in the Bijapur City lockup, pending further investigation, Hanmya effected his escape on the night of 27th May 1930. Parshya and Tuljya were convicted and sentenced to 3 years and 8 months, and 14 months, respectively.

The Civil Disobedience Movement.

25. The year 1930 will always be memorable for the intensity of the political agitation which, while it claimed to give expression to the voice of a country awakening from a century of political coma, struck at the very root of its social life. The first shot of the campaign was fired on January 26th when the Congress flag, inaccurately described as the " National flag ", was saluted, with suitable demonstrations, in most of the principal towns in the Presidency. Innumerable public meetings were held at which the oath to win India's emancipation was taken on lines laid down by the Congress. Congress workers were organized, Congress institutions established and a systematic campaign opened to spread the Congress creed throughout the country. " Damnation to the Satanic British Government " was their war cry and with this cry upon their lips the great mass of Congress workers, composed partly of youths inspired by patriotic hysteria, partly of mercenaries and partly of adventures, stumped the country seeking to upset the orderly life of the people and to create the chaos that was essential to the programme of their leaders. Full use was made of the tyranny of the caste system and overwhelming social pressure was brought to bear on those who dared to thwart the reformers. Economic distress had prepared the ground and the comfortable creed that any man was justified in breaking a law that he considered unjust took root and grew with remarkable rapidity. Children were taught that it was a noble and patriotic thing to defy their parents, and students, to defy their preceptors. Mr. Gandhi's theatrical march from Ahmedabad to Dandi in the Surat District served to inflame the minds of the people of Gujarat and utterly to destroy their sense of perspective. The Salt Act was first chosen as a suitable peg upon which to hang the resulting anti-Government demonstrations.

Organised raids were made by large masses of people upon the salt pans in Gujarat, in Bombay City and in Ratnagiri, not with any desire to seize the salt but merely to ensure that the masses should join battle with the representatives of the Crown. The Congress hoped, by sheer weight of numbers, to paralyse the Administration, to fill the jails, to clog the courts, to starve the revenues and so to make government impossible. The arrest of Mr. Gandhi, of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and of other leaders in April served to crystallise the position. The Congress programme was concentrated on certain definite objectives and the struggle settled down to become a war of attrition. Mercenaries and adventurers were employed by the Congress in ever increasing numbers and the jails were filled with youths whose claims to be regarded as patriots became more and more fantastic as time wore on.

It is difficult to credit the instigators of the Civil Disobedience Movement with the genuine belief that masses provoked to defying the forces of law and order could remain " non-violent ". Swami Shradhanand some years ago propounded the dangerous doctrine that a man should be held responsible for his actions but not for the results of those actions. Such a creed would naturally commend itself to popular leaders who desired to create chaos. If they could persuade the masses that the servants of Government were anathema and that all their ills were due to the machinations of those servants, and if they could then arrange to bring the masses and the Government servants face to face with a really succulent bone of contention between them, all that they would need to do would be, in effect, to say " no violence, my children "; and no shadow of responsibility would rest upon them for the inevitable result. What matter if a few unfortunate villagers were killed ? What matter if a few Policemen were maimed ? The desired " situation " would be created and the leaders, being completely free from blame, could with clear consciences carry out fresh experiments with cause and effect to expedite the readiness of their country for self-Government.

The inevitable came to pass at Sholapur early in May. Being persuaded that British *raj* was dead, the turbulent elements in that city broke out. A general *hartal* afforded them a suitable opportunity and violence quickly led to a serious conflict between the Townsmen and the Police. A determined attempt by the mob to annihilate a posse of Police which, with the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, had been decoyed to the outskirts of the city, was frustrated by the Police opening fire. Serious rioting followed, involving the cutting of telegraph wires, the murder of two Policemen, the burning of a Police Chowkey and of the Sessions Court, the evacuation of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and, finally, the declaration of Martial Law. The administration of Sholapur could not be handed back to the Civil Authorities for over two months. Scenes of violence were also witnessed at Dharasana in the Surat District where a large force of Police was engaged for some days in defending the salt pans from mass attacks by Congress followers outnumbering them by 30 to 1. The arrival of Troops enabled the Police to break up the Congress camp from which

these raids were organized. Similar but less concentrated attacks were made on the salt pans at Ville-Parle in the Bombay Suburban District and at Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District.

The arrival of the monsoon put an end to demonstrations on the coast and Congress then turned their attention to rural tracts inland.

The cause of temperance found ready support because (1) interference with the sale of toddy curtailed the Excise revenue of Government and (2) it was easy to organize attacks on booths and the destruction of toddy trees. It was also comforting to be able to take effective action of this nature against the enemy in the sacred name of Social reform. Thousands of toddy trees were destroyed, particularly in the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts, involving the ruin of the owners and the serious curtailment of revenue.

Fresh from their experiences at the salt pans, bodies of Congress volunteers were sent to open "shibirs" or camps in various districts inland. From these centres they preached hatred of Government and aroused the masses to demonstrate against the Forest Laws. Such demonstrations were organized at various places in the Deccan, large crowds of villagers being led by Congress volunteers to selected places in reserved forest areas where, with due solemnity, technical breaches of the Forest Laws were committed. In these cases Police action was, as a general rule, confined to the arrest and prosecution of the leaders after the crowds had dispersed. The demonstrations were, in themselves, unimportant, but they were followed by symptoms of general lawlessness among the villagers who at times did no inconsiderable damage in reserved forests. At Baglan in the Nasik District and at Bilashi in the Satara District the deluded villagers were so convinced that British rule was over, that they were in open rebellion and attacked the Police Forces sent out to restore order, necessitating in each case the use of firearms to restore the position. The susceptibility of the villagers to predominating influences was clearly established at Bilashi where the dispersal of the rioters led to a deputation waiting on the District Magistrate, to protestations of undying loyalty, and to a friendly contest in which the champion Police wrestler threw the heavy-weight representative of the villagers who had, a few hours before, been rolling boulders from the hill-top on to the Police Force below. At Chirner in the Panvel Taluka of the Kolaba District the demonstrations had more serious results, for action by a small force of Police against villagers breaking the Forest Laws led to serious reprisals and a riot ensued in the course of which the Mamlatdar was accidentally shot, a number of villagers killed or wounded and three Policemen and a Forest Guard battered to death. It became necessary to post a considerable force of extra Police in the neighbourhood for some months.

Due attention was also paid to a no-revenue campaign, but little success was obtained except in the Bardoli and Jalalpore Talukas of the Surat District where the people had, for years, been trained and

prepared for such a campaign. The villagers were stiffened in their resistance by wild tales of Government oppression and by ruthless social pressure and many of them were induced, by these means, to migrate with their goods and chattels into Baroda territory. The Police and the Revenue authorities, working in the closest harmony, took measures to counteract the effects of this campaign. The lands and moveable property of defaulters were seized and sold, the Police were established in the Congress Ashram at Bardoli and many instigators of the movement were prosecuted. Towards the end of the year the tide turned. Many of the recalcitrant villagers began to see that they had been duped; they returned to their villages and began to pay their dues.

The Congress campaign was further advanced by the inducement of petty village Officers to resign, by the unbridled oratory of political speakers who travelled from place to place, and by the solid support of the Vernacular Press. Although a special Ordinance enabled the authorities to neutralise the venom of the Press, cyclostyled leaflets of the most objectionable description continued to appear and to be circulated and it became necessary to promulgate a special Ordinance to deal with unauthorised news-sheets.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the many other methods whereby the Congress added to the embarrassment of the authorities. In the District of Kaira in particular and, to a lesser extent, in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, what was virtually a state of war existed. Large bodies of additional Police had to be employed and active measures concerted to counteract the demoralising effect of the Congress propaganda. By these means the situation was kept in check, but the steadily increasing tale of murders, dacoities and other crimes of violence in the Kaira District which accompanied the agitation and has continued to increase despite the "truce" which followed the Delhi Pact is an indication of the price that the people will have to pay for the special interest devoted to the District by Congress agitators.

Towards the close of the year the strength of the movement began to wane and signs were not wanting that the merchant classes were tiring of the restrictions placed upon their trade. The Round Table Conference provided a good excuse for their declining enthusiasm, but the situation, even at the close of the year, was very far from normal.

A striking factor in the agitation was that the movement was primarily a pan-Hindu movement. While a negligible number of the members of other communities lent it their support, the bulk of these communities stood aloof and, while they refrained from rallying sturdily on the side of Government, regarded the progress of affairs with suspicion not unmixed with alarm.

A statement is attached as Appendix E which details the number of cases dealt with by the Police in connection with the movement and the number of persons concerned in these cases. The figures give an indication of the intensity of the movement and of the heavy burden of extra work which fell upon the shoulders of the Police.

Temporary Additional Police had to be entertained to supplement the regular Police. For convenience of recruitment and training, these temporary Police were entertained in the Districts named below :—

1.	Ahmedabad ..	150	8.	Ahmednagar ..	50
2.	East Khandesh ..	71	9.	West Khandesh ..	100
3.	Nasik ..	50	10.	Satara ..	50
4.	Sholapur ..	50	11.	Belgaum ..	150
5.	Bijapur ..	50	12.	Dharwar ..	50
6.	Kanara ..	50	13.	Kolaba ..	50
7.	Ratnagiri ..	50			
				Total ..	921

In addition a Special Police Battalion roughly 1,000 strong and composed, in the main, of Reservists and other ex-Soldiers, was raised with the assistance of the Military authorities, trained intensively in Poona, and drafted to Districts, company by company, as they were ready. The assistance afforded to us in this connection by the Military authorities was invaluable.

It was also necessary to create a considerable number of special appointments in the officer grades to ensure the adequate control of the Special Police employed in the Districts and to deal with the heavy increase of crime to be investigated.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. During the year under report, the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was the same as in the previous year, viz. 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 11 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. One temporary appointment of a Superintendent of Police was created during the year for special duty in the Criminal Investigation Department.

During the year, the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 126 cases compared with 103 in 1929. Of these, 52 were criminal (including 18 of a quasi-criminal nature) and 74 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature, as compared with 41 and 62, respectively, in the year before. One hundred and forty-four persons (including 102 from previous years), who were concerned in the criminal cases referred to above, were dealt with, of whom 45 were convicted, 26 were discharged or acquitted, 6 were released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and cases against 41 were withdrawn. Cases against 19 were pending trial and cases against 7 were pending investigation at the end of the year.

The number of enquiries undertaken in criminal cases during the year was larger than in the previous year, viz. 52 as against 41. The investigation staff was fully occupied throughout the year. The Political Branch was far more heavily worked than in previous years owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Requests for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department Officers had to be refused in two cases as no officers could be made available at the time.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by members of the shorthand staff and Political Branch was 947 as compared with 291 in 1929. The shorthand staff had a very heavy year and did much useful work often under difficult and unpleasant conditions.

During the year the Criminal Investigation Branch completed and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* 61 crime records of Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals as against 62 in 1929. 493 other crime records were also partially dealt with and in 13 cases suggestions were made to district officers to take action under Sections 3 and 4 of the Foreigners Act against criminals who belonged to Foreign States.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act throughout the Presidency proper. Real progress in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act depends largely upon the introduction of the revised rules under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act which are still under the consideration of Government.

The orders regarding the registration of wandering gangs of Iranis and the actual registration of a few such gangs had an excellent effect. Government in their Notification No. 9356/4301, dated 11th November 1930, have cancelled the original notification, Home Department, No. 9356, dated 31st March 1927, and so the registers already prepared under Notification No. 9356-IV/I, dated 7th May 1929, have become null and void. The question of registering wandering Iranis as a criminal tribe and the nomenclature to be adopted is once more under the consideration of Government.

The work of registering really criminal Bhils under the Criminal Tribes Act in all the six districts of the Central Division is now complete.

The experiment of a voluntary settlement for Phase-Pardhis at Harigaon, near Belapur, in the Ahmednagar District, has proved a success, and the effect of restricting the movements of the registered members of this tribe residing in this settlement to a five-mile area from the sugar factory, as imposed by Government is being watched. The free colony of the members of this tribe at Barsi is also progressing well.

Below are the details of some of the more important and interesting criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

(1) *Enquiry into the affairs of the Sholapur Branch of the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd.—Sections 120-B and 420, Indian Penal Code.*

A company under the name of "The People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd." was started and registered on 10th March 1927 under the Indian Companies Act as a private limited company at Poona. The ostensible object of the company was to issue loans at a very nominal rate of interest for the benefit of the public. The company established several branches in charge of agents at various places. One was opened at Sholapur on 10th March 1928. The amount of Provident Fund and General Insurance business done by this company was small. It was mainly concerned with money-lending.

A person wishing to borrow had first to qualify by paying a fee and by inducing a certain number of other persons to borrow money on the same terms. This scheme proved so successful that the company did nothing else. Eventually so great were the demands for loans from new customers that the old clients were neglected and priority was decided by favouritism. The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, received several complaints against the agents of the Branch Company at Sholapur and, as the investigation of them promised to be complex, he asked for the services of a Criminal Investigation Department Officer. As the Criminal Investigation Department Inspector who had already been entrusted with the enquiry into the affairs of this company was wholly engaged in making enquiries into the working of the Head Office at Poona, one Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector was deputed to Sholapur from 26th June 1930. In the course of his enquiry it transpired that in all about 5,000 persons had applied for loans to the Sholapur Branch and that business to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees had been transacted. The services of auditors had been engaged to examine the accounts and the case was still under investigation towards the close of the year.

(2) *Enquiry into the working of Co-operative Cash Bureau at Anand, Kaira District.*

One Mathurbhai Mooljibhai of Anand, an Agent of the All-India Mutual Financial Corporation, had notified to the public that he would arrange to secure loans without interest for applicants, on receipt of certain fees in advance, provided they agreed to repay the loans by easy instalments and also agreed to the conditions made by the organisers of the company. Mathurbhai thus managed to collect a large amount of money from applicants, mostly from the poorer class of people. As he failed to give the loans, complaints reached the ears of the Mamlatdar who discovered later that Mathurbhai had removed the signboard of the "All-India Mutual Financing Corporation" and had replaced it by a board inscribed "The Co-operative Cash Bureau".

The Mamlatdar reported the matter to the District Magistrate, Kaira, who referred the papers to the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira. The latter, after preliminary enquiries, forwarded the papers to the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, asking for the services of a Criminal Investigation Department Officer. As no Criminal Investigation Department Officer was available at the time, the District Superintendent of Police was instructed to register the complaint and to start preliminary enquiries. Subsequently ramifications of this company were found to have spread to the Panch Mahals District and complaints were also received against the company by the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals. When a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector became available, he was deputed to take up the enquiry in both districts and seven accused were arrested and released on bail. In the course of the enquiry, it transpired that deposits to the extent of Rs. 77,000 had been collected from about

1,082 persons of the Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts. The methods adopted by the organisers of this company are practically the same as those of the organisers of the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Poona, referred to in the foregoing case.

(3) *Murder while committing robbery in the limits of Sakore Village under Nandgaon Police Station, Nasik District.*

On 5th September 1930 at noon, a railway keyman, Panna Mohan, and his wife Kanku, were found murdered outside the railway wire fencing in the limits of Sakore Village and property worth Rs. 635-12-0 consisting of gold and silver ornaments was missing.

This offence was first reported and enquired into by the Nasik District Police, but on receipt of the special report, showing an offence of murder for gain, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, called for a progress report from the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik. As the Nasik Police were not successful, the Deputy Inspector General deputed, with the District Superintendent of Police's concurrence, a Criminal Investigation Department Officer for the investigation of the offence. The Inspector was successful in tracing the accused on 24th October 1930 and in recovering property to the extent of Rs. 523-12-0. Two accused involved in the case were finally committed to the Sessions and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 394, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Nasik.

(4) *Robbery with murder at the Court of the Sub-Judge, Hubli, Dharwar District.*

In the evening of 7th October 1930, between the hours of 6-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m., the watchman at the Court of the Sub-Judge, Hubli, was done to death and property to the extent of Rs. 11,307-8-0 was stolen from the safe. The offence was registered under Sections 302 and 392, Indian Penal Code, and investigation started. As the investigation conducted by the local Police proved fruitless, the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, and the District Judge, Dharwar, asked for a whole-time officer from the Criminal Investigation Department. A Sub-Inspector was first deputed, who commenced his enquiries in December 1930. His suspicions were focussed on certain members of the Hubli Criminal Tribes Settlement. Nothing tangible had transpired in the enquiry up to the end of the year, but in the beginning of February 1931, some of the culprits and property were traced. Further enquiry was in progress.

The following were the results of cases pending at the close of the year 1929 referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1927, 1928 and 1929 :—

(1) *Satti Bribery case of Belgaum District of 1927.*

As the accused concerned in the above case were acquitted by the High Court in February 1930, the remaining two cases against them were withdrawn.

(2) *Sind Delhiwal Bauria Gang case of 1928.*

Out of 29 accused concerned in this case, 28 were sent up in the year 1929, of whom 22 were convicted and 6 were acquitted by the Sessions Court, Ahmedabad. The remaining one accused was subsequently dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Sind Police.

(3) *Cheating by reduplicating Government Currency Notes of 1929.*

(*a*) Out of eight cases registered in the Panch Mahals District against the gang headed by Ochhavlal Bhikhalal and others in the year 1929, two cases were subsequently transferred, one to Kaira and the other to the Bhavanagar State. Out of the remaining six, in one case three accused were sent up, of whom one was convicted and two were discharged on appeal. The remaining five cases were pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Godhra, because the principal accused Ramdulari, who is also concerned in all these cases, has not yet returned from Cawnpore where he is still under trial for an offence committed there.

(*b*) The case against two leaders of the above gang, who were sent up for conspiring to murder a person named Chagan Gopal Kachia, which was pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Godhra, was decided in the year under report. The accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

(4) *Defalcations by the President, Vice-President and Members of the Taluka Local Board, Bagewadi Taluka of Bijapur District of 1929.*

According to Government orders six complaints were registered under sections 197, 198, 409, 420, 477-A and 109, Indian Penal Code, read with section 134 of the Bombay Local Boards Act at Bagewadi Police Station by Inspector S. S. Basrur in the year 1929. A report was submitted to Government for sanction to prosecute the accused under section 197, Criminal Procedure Code, but Government directed that no prosecutions should be instituted and accordingly the case was withdrawn.

(5) *Pratapgadh Dacoity case of 1929.*

Enquiries made during this year have led to very successful results.

The two officers deputed on this enquiry in April were able, after sustained enquiry, to recover property to the extent of about Rs. 32,000 out of Rs. 1,42,000 stolen. The loot was recovered from the jungles in British territory and Bhor State. Out of 15 Pathans arrested in this case last year, two were released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and 13 were finally convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment varying from 4 years to 10 years rigorous imprisonment.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year, 7,609 (5,774 silver and 1,835 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below :—

Names of Railways	Silver		Nickel	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
G. I. P. Railway	440	863	127	252
B. B. & C. I. Railway — Broad Gauge ..	594	864	147	152
B. B. & C. I. Railway — Metre Gauge ..	1,512	2,087	272	384
M. & S. M. Railway	1,507	1,960	738	1,047
Total ..	4,053	5,774	1,284	1,835

These figures, which represent a fairly reliable index of the extent to which counterfeit coins are current in the Presidency proper, show that there has been a marked increase in the circulation of both counterfeit silver and nickel coins. This increase is chiefly noticeable on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the M. & S. M. Railway. The increase on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was largely at stations situated within the jurisdiction of Indian States or within easy distance of them. The Southern Maratha Country also appears to be responsible for the production of many false coins of both classes.

According to reports received from districts, prosecutions were undertaken in 10 cases during the year under report for counterfeiting coins and for possessing implements for counterfeiting such coins. 14 persons were arrested in these 10 cases, of whom 9 were convicted, 3 were pending trial in Court and 2 were pending investigation with the Police at the close of the year.

Sweated Sovereigns.

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Forged Currency Notes.

Rs. 100 Notes.—In the Presidency proper (excluding Bombay City) 52 process-made forged notes of Rs. 100 of the series WD/62, TE/87, DC/94 and RE/55 were impounded during the year under report as against 7 in the previous year. No hand-made notes came to light during this period.

In connection with the forged currency notes of the WD/62 series, two such notes were attached from an individual at Gadag Station. He was prosecuted by the Gadag Railway Police and was convicted during the year. As many notes of the WD/62 series began to appear during the year, a special officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed for enquiries which are still in progress.

Three Kachis of Shirpur (District West Khandesh) were prosecuted in connection with the uttering of a forged currency note of the EE/30 series for Rs. 100. This case is still *sub-judice.*

Rs. 50 Notes.—Two process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series GC/57 and WD/78 came to notice during the year as against four in the previous year. No hand-made forged note of the same denomination was impounded during the year. Two genuine notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 came to notice as against one in the previous year.

Rs. 10 Notes.—During the year, 214 process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series H/80, C/59, C/98, D/20, E/35, E/23, E/92, F/28, F/49, F/67, F/77, F/79, D/77, F/70, E/70, LB/77, E/38, F/98, LG/62, O/10 and G/34 and no hand-made notes came to notice, as against 195 process-made and two hand-made notes during the year 1929. 37 forged currency notes of the series D/20, 36 of E/70 and 29 of F/28 also appeared. 14 currency notes of C/98 series, 12 of E/23 series and 13 of F/49 series appeared as against 43 of C/98, 29 of E/23 and 36 of F/49, which shows a decrease in the appearance of these series during the year. This decrease was probably due to the arrest of a gang in connection with these forgeries in Burma as mentioned in the last year's report.

Rs. 5 Notes.—Twenty-six forged currency notes of this denomination, of which 19 were hand-made and the rest process-made, were impounded as against 13 in 1929. 19 forged currency notes of GD/55 series appeared in the Kanara District. Two individuals, viz. (1) Shaikh Alli Shaikh Hassan and (2) Savlya Bhima, who were responsible for uttering 18 of these notes, were prosecuted by the Kanara Police and both were convicted. The Special Criminal Investigation Department officer deputed to enquire into the appearance of forged currency notes of Rs. 100 WD/62 series has been directed to make enquiries into the appearance of these notes also.

Re. 1 Notes.—During the year no forged currency note of this denomination had appeared as against one in the previous year.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency Proper.

28. At the beginning of the year, the strength of the combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux consisted of the following officers :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona,
1 Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City,
1 Senior Expert at Poona,
3 First Experts,
3 Second Experts,
9 Senior Searchers,
12 Junior Searchers, and
1 Sub-Inspector.

Total 31

During the year two Junior Searchers resigned their appointments and the Sub-Inspector retired on superannuation pension. There were some inter-grade changes and fresh appointments as a result of which

the strength of the combined staff of the Bureaux stood as under at the close of the year :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona,
1 Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City,
1 Senior Expert at Poona,
3 First Experts,
5 Second Experts,
9 Senior Searchers, and
11 Junior Searchers.

Total 31

At the beginning of the year there were on record 127,718 finger impression slips and during the year 11,218 fresh slips were received for record as against 10,320 in the preceding year, making a total of 138,936 slips. Of these, 6,832 slips as against 5,141 in 1929, were eliminated in accordance with the Finger Print Rules. These consisted of 183 finger impression slips due to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts, and 135 finger impression slips as duplicates; thus there was a total number of 132,104 finger impression slips on record at the end of the year.

Of the 11,218 new finger impression slips received for record, 7,003 were from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 3,617 from Bombay City, 29 from Sind, 423 from Native States and Agencies in the Presidency and 146 from other Provinces and Native States outside the Presidency. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 39 as against 44 in the preceding year. The number of slips received for search was 32,731 as against 36,284 in the previous year—a decrease of 3,553 slips.

Previous convictions were traced in 7,547 cases as against 6,870 in 1929. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 23 as against 19 in the year before. The percentage achieved in 1930 was the highest in the preceding quinquennium.

Previous convictions were proved in courts in 4,135 cases as against 3,640 in the year before. Enhanced punishments were awarded in 1,690 cases, equal punishments in 131 cases, and lighter punishments in 349 cases, as against 1,410, 152 and 291, respectively in the preceding year. In the remaining cases, the individuals were punished either under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Tribes Act, the Gambling Act or the Bombay City Police Act.

During the year under report, the finger impression slips of 575 absconding persons were received for record as against 470 in the preceding year. Of these, 154 were traced as against 132 in 1929. Out of 1,005 persons who absconded and whose names were notified in the *Bombay Police Gazette*, Part I of 1930, as against 729 in 1929, 337 were traced in the year under report as against 315 in the previous year, thus bringing the percentage of total absconders traced during 1930 to 33·5 as against 37·2 in 1929.

Intimation slips regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were supplied to the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in 692 cases for orders to open their Crime

Records as against 608 in 1929. The Bureau also issued 225 intimations for action under sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act as against 231 in the previous year.

During the year under report, 117 cases were received for written expert opinion as against 98 in the previous year. In 76 cases (70 criminal and 6 civil) as against 81 cases (73 criminal and 8 civil) in the preceding year, Experts from the Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Courts of Law.

Nine candidates from Districts in the Presidency proper and one from the Kolhapur State were trained as Chief Operators during the year under report.

Interesting Cases.

On 23rd August 1930, the Finger Print Bureau received the first joints of two fingers from the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur. The joints were said to have been severed in a fight between a gang of dacoits and some Phase-Pardhi settlers on the night of 14th August 1930. As the joints were in a fairly advanced state of decomposition, their prints could not be taken. The skin of the joints was therefore dissected and prints were then obtained. After a very careful examination they were found to be identical with the prints of one Dundappa Gurubasappa who had escaped from Jakhandi Jail in 1925.

A statement showing the work done by the Bombay Bureau is appended hereto as Appendix " C ".

Miscellaneous Duties Performed.

29. In addition to the licensing and supervising of public conveyances and the escorting of prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 210,222 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,124 fires, destroyed 59,692 stray dogs, enquired into 1,098 cases referred to them by the magistracy and into 17,221 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 899 suicides, 4,609 accidents (612 on Railways) and 468 suspicious or sudden deaths ; 11 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

During the year under report, the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police decreased from 225,643 in 1929 to 210,222. This fall of 15,421 summonses and warrants was obviously due to the decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases reported which has been discussed in paragraph 17 above.

Public Motor Traffic.

30. The introduction of the scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff for public motor vehicles has been postponed by Government for an indefinite period mainly on financial grounds.

The statistical information regarding motor vehicles demanded by Government Letter No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix " D " of this report.

Personal Visitation of Serious Crime.

31. Out of 896 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 717 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crimes reported was 80·02 against 89·80 in 1929. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. It was, on the other hand, very creditable

that Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers should have been able to visit the scenes of so many offences despite the very heavy extra work resulting from the political agitation.

Statement D—Strength of Police.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of, and above, the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on 31st December 1930, in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 61, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 713 and 17,516, respectively, as against 712 and 17,432 in the year before.

The increase of one in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the addition of two appointments of Sub-Inspectors, one each in the Sholapur and Bombay Suburban Districts and the abolition of the post of Home Inspector for the Sholapur District.

The increase of 84 in the strength of the constabulary was mainly due to (1) the increase in the sanctioned strength of the Sholapur District; (2) the addition of the men lent to the Poona City Municipality, to the permanent cadre of the Poona District; (3) the entertainment of Constables as motor drivers at Surat, Poona and Sholapur and (4) the enlistment of unarmed men for Bhamburda Outpost on the G. I. P. Railway.

Temporary Police consisting of 2,182 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 23 in 1929. The abnormal increase was in the main due to the entertainment of extra Police in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency Proper.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1930-31 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,09,80,115 as against Rs. 97,86,069 in 1929-30—a net increase of Rs. 11,94,046. This increase was chiefly due to the emergency expenditure incurred in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement —entertainment of additional Police and other expenses. The other items which contributed to the increase were :—

(1) Travelling allowance and special allowances to Police officers and men in connection with the G. I. P. Railway strike;

(2) Increase in the sanctioned strength of the Bombay Suburban, Poona and Sholapur Districts;

(3) Payment of contribution to the Poona City Municipality on account of the Town Planning Scheme, Bhamburda, in connection with the police buildings situated within that area;

(4) Purchase of four motor buses for the Poona and Sholapur Police and their upkeep;

(5) Extra expenditure on account of allowances, honoraria and contingencies consequent on the riots at Sholapur in May 1930; and

(6) Destruction of property and institution of various criminal proceedings in connection with the riots.

The average cost per Policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 511-9-1 to Rs. 540-3-7 for the reasons detailed above.

The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of Bombay Presidency proper in 1929-30 is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burma	869	0	5
Bengal	642	11	11
Madras	577	11	4
Assam	563	14	9
Bihar and Orissa	563	13	5
Central Provinces	535	14	3
North-west Frontier Province	516	15	6
Punjab	515	4	2
Bombay Presidency proper	511	9	1
United Provinces	468	3	9

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1930 was Rs. 4,407-4-1. The cost of a Policeman in England and Wales was, roughly, nine times that of a Policeman in Bombay Presidency; yet our publicists complain that the cost of the administrative machine in India is exorbitant.

Proportion of Police to area, Population and Cognizable Crime investigated.

34. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime invested was one Policeman to 4·60 square miles, 2·29 railway miles, 938 persons and 1·63 cognizable crime investigated, as against one to 4·56 square miles, 2·30 railway miles, 817 persons and 1·52 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one Policeman to 1·55 square miles and 818 persons for the year 1930. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

35. Out of 351 Police Stations and 362 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 314 Police Stations and 289 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. Thanks to the Civil Disobedience Movement, Police Officers were unable to do as much inspection work as they normally do.

In addition to the inspection work done by District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

——	Northern Range	Southern Range	Total
Offices of Superintendents of Police—Correspondence Branch.	7	2	9
Accounts Branch	8	7	15
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers	..	2	2
Offices of Sub-Inspectors, including Headquarters	5	9	14
	20	20	40

During the year I was able to visit only Bombay and Ahmedabad. In the earlier part of the year, the general strike on the G. I. P. Railway rendered it impossible for me to leave Poona. When the Railway Strike terminated, political unrest commenced, and I was precluded from leaving my Headquarters. Questions involving the transfers of bodies of men in emergencies, the recruitment and training of large numbers of additional Police and a host of important questions requiring immediate attention rendered it imperative that I should not be separated from my office.

Statement E— Armament.

36. During the year 1929 Government finally decided to replace the ·476 S.B.M.H. muskets, with which the Police are armed, by S.B. weapons (·410 muskets) converted from ·303 Lee Enfield Rifles. The process of re-armament is to be carried out in stages. The first instalment of 1,506, together with 2,000 muskets for the use of the temporary additional Police recruited for the Civil Disobedience Movement, was sanctioned for issue during 1930-31. Out of the aggregate of 3,506 muskets sanctioned, 2,989 muskets were received and distributed during the calendar year under report.

Punishments.

37. During the year under report, the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 323 as against 508 in 1929. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 1·80. Of the total punishments inflicted, 304 were departmental and 19 judicial, as against 474 and 34, respectively, in the year before.

Extra drill was awarded in 623 cases for minor breaches of discipline, as against in 1,190 cases in 1929. These punishments do not figure in Statement E.

The conduct of the Force throughout the year in respect of discipline was on a par with the remarkable manner in which it responded to every call made upon it.

Rewards.

38. The King's Police Medal and Indian Titles were conferred on the following officers :—

A Bar to the King's Police Medal.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur.

Mr. S. B. Parulkar, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb S. R. Jagdale, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. M. K. Kakeri, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, now Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police,

Mr. R. W. Kurlekar, Senior Police Prosecutor.

Mr. C. M. Mate, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money rewards was 6,897 during the year under report as against 6,397 in 1929. There were only three cases of special promotion as against two in the previous year.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper during 1930-31 was Rs. 39,520 as against Rs. 37,864 in 1929-30.

Education.

39. Out of an actual strength of 609 officers and 17,284 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 608 and 12,175, respectively, against 617 and 11,677 in 1929. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 69·47 in 1929 to 71·44 in 1930. The decrease in the number of educated officers during the year was due to a larger number of vacancies than in the year before, viz. 104 as against 95 in 1929, and not to any decline in the standard of education in these ranks.

The primary schools established at certain Headquarters, viz. at Ahmedabad, Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Resignations.

40. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of resignations which dropped from 267 in 1929 to 234 in the year under report. The figure for 1930 was the lowest during the quinquennium as is shown below :—

1926	..	..	..	..	333
1927	..	..	..	..	248
1928	..	..	..	..	264
1929	..	..	..	..	267
1930	..	..	..	..	234

No more effective reply could have been made to the intensive efforts of the followers of Congress to seduce the Police from their allegiance. If the men themselves were, to a great extent, sheltered from the full force of this campaign of subversion, their wives and families were not and many instances were reported of pressure by boycott, social ostracism and by other means being brought to bear on the relatives of Policemen in order to force them to resign. That tactics of this nature should have welded the Force into a more corporate whole than it has ever been in the past is as much a matter for gratification to its officers as it must have been a disappointment to the Congress.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

41. The number of vacancies decreased from 450 in 1929 to 336 in the year under report. The fall was to some extent due to fewer resignations. The largest numbers of vacancies were in Panch Mahals (30), Satara (26) and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (29).

There were 1,456 enlistments during the year as against 1,575 in 1929. The number of casualties in the Force, inclusive of deaths, rose from 1,163 in 1929 to 1,212 in 1930. Of these, 595 or a percentage of 49·09 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 488 or a percentage of 41·96 in 1929.

Health.

42. In the year under review, the health statistics show a deterioration in 13 districts as against 8 in 1929. This increase in sickness was most marked in Kanara, Kolaba and Nasik Districts where the proportion of sick Policemen to strength was 311·62, 184·31 and 95·33, respectively, against 264·04, 141·16 and 66·07 in the year before.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (311·62) followed by Kolaba (184·31), Sholapur (144·60) and Ratnagiri (123·68).

The great strain thrown on the Police, who had to perform arduous and exacting duties in connection with the Railway Strike and the Civil Disobedience Campaign in all weathers and without suitable accommodation might well have been expected to have had a more sinister effect upon its health. Malaria caused by untimely rains in certain districts and inadequate and unsuitable housing accommodation in others contributed not a little to the general deterioration in the health of the Force.

Escapes and Recaptures.

43. During the year, 98 persons escaped—7 from jails and lockups, 78 from Police custody and 13 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 64 persons in the year before. Of the 98 persons who escaped 70 were recaptured.

Supply.

44. A sum of Rs. 5,73,856 was spent during the financial year, 1930-31, on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper against Rs. 2,98,565 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,75,291. This increase was mainly due to (1) the supply of 3,506 muskets ·410 bore, partly as a measure of partial re-armament and partly for the additional Armed Force, including the Special Police Battalion entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement (Rs. 1,72,600) and (2) clothing and equipment for these additional Police (Rs. 1,02,691).

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops—Supplementary Statement No. II.

45. There were 445 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in the year under report as against 404 in the previous year. Of these 384 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers compared with 357 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms decreased from 35,829 in 1929 to 35,554 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 62 as against 72 in 1929. Of the former 33 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 1,016 as against Rs. 786 in the preceding year.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

46. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 5,573 against 3,907 in 1929. The number of cases ending in conviction stood at 4,129 as against 2,664 in the year before, giving a percentage of 74·08 against 68·18 in 1929. This improvement in the percentage was

contributed by both the Ranges and was due to the large number of convictions obtained in cases arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Head Constables conducted 9,584 cases against 9,221 in 1929. Convictions were obtained in 6,841 or 71·37 per cent. against 6,428 or 69·71 per cent. in the previous year. The results obtained by Head Constables were satisfactory.

Drill.

47. The drill of the Force in the Presidency proper continued to be satisfactory in spite of the frequent deputations of reserves from district to district in connection with the Railway Strike, Viceregal journeys in the Presidency and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Musketry.

48. In the year under report, only in 15 districts out of 20, men armed with ·303 rifles were put through their course of musketry practices. Of the remaining five districts, men in the Surat District could not be put through the practices for want of a suitable range while in the districts of Kaira, East Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum the men did not fire their practices as they were, for the most part of the year, engaged on duty in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Although the men of the Rifle Squad of the above five districts and the Mounted Police of the Surat District took no part in the practices, the number of Marksmen in the Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police) rose from 84 in 1929 to 88 during the year. A scrutiny of the results points to a decided improvement in the shooting efficiency of the men. The first prize was won by a Head Constable of the Kanara District.

The process of re-armament by ·410 muskets was begun during the year. As there was no certainty as to when the new arms would be received, the Superintendents of Police, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba Districts, among whom the first instalment was to be distributed, were directed to suspend the musketry practices of their men who were armed with ·476 S.B.M.H. muskets. The men in the remaining 14 districts and on the two Railways were put through a complete course of practices and 1,065 qualified as Marksmen as against 955 in 1929.

In the Presidency proper out of the 557 officers (exclusive of those in Kaira, Bombay Suburban and Belgaum Districts), armed with revolvers, 426 completed the full course of practices by the " Sense of Direction " theory, 92 of whom qualified as Marksmen. The officers of the Kaira, Bombay Suburban and Belgaum Districts did not fire their practices as they were much too pre-occupied with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The first prize was again won by the Headquarters Sub-Inspector, Ahmedabad, Shaikh Amir Rahim.

Buildings.

49. During the official year 1930-31, an allotment of Rs. 57,500 was sanctioned for Police Major Works, new as well as those in progress, in the Presidency proper. Of this allotment, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was intended for the acquisition of a site for Police Lines etc. to house the officers and men of the Sherkotda Police

Station in Ahmedabad. As the site selected was later adjudged unsuitable, the whole amount was surrendered. The balance of Rs. 7,500 was spent on the only work which was in progress from the previous year, viz. construction of Police Lines etc. at Mundgod in the Kanara District. A supplementary allotment of Rs. 49,818 was sanctioned towards the end of the year for 100 quarters urgently required in the Ahmedabad Police Headquarters for providing accommodation for the additional Armed Police sanctioned in connection with the Civil Disobedience Campaign.

The discretionary grant for " Minor Works " was Rs. 59,000 as against Rs. 1,00,000 in the year before and that for " Petty Construction and Repairs " was Rs. 30,000 as against Rs. 35,000 in 1929-30. Out of the allotment of Rs. 59,000, a sum of Rs. 11,870 was utilized in erecting temporary quarters for providing accommodation for additional Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, thus reducing the grant for Minor Works proper to Rs. 47,000.

The need for the proper housing of the Police has so often been stressed in my reports that it is unnecessary again to enter into details.

The position is now so bad that no patch-work remedy will have any appreciable effect. It will, sooner or later, be necessary to recognise that the problem of housing the Police is a major issue of primary importance and bold steps must be taken to set matters on a satisfactory footing. The housing of the men even at Headquarters is now most unsatisfactory in many districts. In Surat, for instance, the Lines are so dilapidated that the men prefer to sleep in the verandahs, when they cannot sleep out-of-doors, for fear lest the roof should fall in upon them. The Lines at Thana are in a shocking state and the men at Kaira live in acute discomfort. I need not emphasise that to keep men living in such conditions happy and efficient is no easy matter.

Village Police.

50. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 251 cases during the year as against 396 in the previous year. 365 village Policemen were rewarded as against 297 in 1929. Of these 88 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets etc. and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,863. On the other hand, 669 village Policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 737 in 1929. Of the former, 495 were punished departmentally and 45 who were concerned in the commission of crime were prosecuted, of these 16 were convicted.

In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has observed :—

" * * * * As at present constituted they (Village Police) are a rag-tag and bob-tail collection, ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-paid, ill-disciplined, totally unreliable and disloyal. They have set an exceedingly bad and dangerous example. The issue of precepts to them will effect no improvement. A Pryde's purge is needed. When at the bidding of any agitator, they are prepared, as they actually did in Gujarat, to resign *en masse*, it is time that the reorganization of this important body of Government servants should be taken in hand. Of what good are they now when they fail when Government have most need of them ? It is true that many of them have been permitted to withdraw their resignations and have been reinstated. But can any trust be placed in such men ? Is not such an easy ' coming back ' a bad example and detrimental to discipline ? I have said it many years ago, and I again submit, that unless the Village Police are placed lock, stock and barrel under the District Superintendent of Police, there can be no improvement."

While I fully sympathise with the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, I cannot agree that the transfer of the Village Police to the control of the District Police would have any material effect. Without thorough reorganization and satisfactory emoluments the Village Police can never be made reliable, and the cost of any such reorganization would be prohibitive.

Incidents of Note.

51. In January 1930, His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) visited Bombay and Baroda, where he stayed for six and two days, respectively. The usual intensive Police arrangements were made in connection with the Viceregal journeys through this Presidency.

Communal tension continued to prevail in certain districts but the imposition of additional Police and the tactful handling of difficult situations prevented serious breaches of peace.

On 4th February 1930, a general strike was declared on the G. I. P. Railway under the aegis of the Railwaymen's Union. The reason for the strike was the alleged disregard by the Railway Authorities of the various grievances represented to them from time to time. The following were the main demands of the men :—

(1) Increase in wages ;

(2) Reduced hours of work ;

(3) Improvement of leave privileges and more numerous holidays ;

(4) Free Railway passes ;

(5) Abolition of periodical medical examination ;

(6) Abolition of victimisation of Union workers ; and

(7) Management of Mutual Benefit Society.

It was at first decided to call a one day's strike on 4th February 1930, but this was merely a blind to get the men out and once they were out the leaders did everything in their power to keep men out, with the result that the strike continued into April 1930. The workshop employees at Parel and Matunga, numbering about 9,000, a considerable number of menials at all important Railway stations in the Presidency proper and some of the Cabinmen and Station Masters came out on the srike. The total number of men on strike was estimated at about 37,000. Elaborate Police arrangements were made to meet the situation. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was placed in general charge of the arrangements. Additional men numbering 500 rank and file from districts not affected by the srike had to be drafted in to assist the Railway Police and special parties were kept in reserve at important centres such as Poona, Manmad, Dhond and Sholapur, for use in case of emergency. Railway property consisting of buildings, watering stations, pumping plants, signal cabins, culverts, bridges, etc., were all carefully guarded by the District Police and protection was also afforded to loyal servants of the Railway as far as was possible.

For the first two months of the strike, the strain on the Police was very considerable. Many of them had to live in conditions of great discomfort, removed from their families and without proper arrangements for housing or feeding. Their duties were often dull and uninteresting, but were carried out cheerfully and, whenever there was work of a dangerous kind, it was undertaken with commendable spirit and zeal. The discipline of the constabulary was excellent, in spite of much provocation and vilification. The strike ended without serious trouble except for a few instances of attempts to hinder the running of trains.

About the middle of March, Manmad called off the strike and other centres gradually followed this lead.

It soon became apparent that drastic changes were necessary in the organization which had enabled us in the past to deal with similar situations on the Railway. The strike being of a general nature and large numbers of men being implicated, it followed that the Railway Police could not deal with it unaided, even within Railway limits. It became necessary, therefore, to suspend, for the time being, the division of responsibility which normally governs the working of the Railway and District Police. For the purposes of the preservation of order, the whole length of the Railway affected, including Station premises, was placed under the care of the District Police, whose work was co-ordinated by the Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, while the Railway Police attended to their normal duties and served as liaison officers. This system worked admirably and has now been laid down for general use in similar circumstances in the future.

Several petty strikes also occurred at certain industrial centres in the Presidency proper but none of them was of a serious nature.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

52. As usual, the School reopened after the December vacation on 6th January 1930.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

Mr. G. R. Leonard, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been under training in the School since 26th November 1929, was transferred to the Madras Presidency from 1st March 1930.

Mr. Sayyed Hamid-ud-din Ahmed, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, candidate from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, who was admitted to the School on 11th July 1929, for undergoing training as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, left the School on the 22nd July 1930 to join the Satara District for practical training.

Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji Vijayasinhji, a State candidate for the Deputy Superintendent of Police's course from Lathi State, and Mr. L. W. Sarre, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, joined the School on 2nd and 18th January 1930, respectively; while Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji Jorawarsinhji, a State candidate for the Deputy Superintendent of Police's course from Chuda State, joined the School on 1st July 1930.

Towards the close of the year, the following officers reported at the School on the dates shown against them:—

(1) Mr. J. Abernethy, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on 24th November 1930.

(2) Mr. E. J. Jenner, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on 24th November 1930.

(3) Mr. K. J. Nanavatty, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, on 1st December 1930 (after office hours).

(4) Mr. Muhammad Shariffkhan, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, on 1st December 1930 (after office hours).

Thirty-three students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1930, and 31 for the following course in July 1930.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1930, all the 24 students who appeared passed successfully, one with honours. Similarly in the second examination, which took place in November 1930, all the 25 who appeared passed, with honours. These results reflect great credit on the Principal and the members of his staff, and also on the students themselves.

In both terms the usual "mock-trial" was held in which both Instructors and Students displayed great interest. The second mock-trial was witnessed in part by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes.

The general health of the School was good throughout the year except that there were several cases of Jaundice of a catarrhal nature amongst the students and staff during the first term and an epidemic of accidents during the last two months of the year.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year was of a high order.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes visited the School on 21st August 1930. Major A. Y. Dabholkar, Assistant Director of Public Health, delivered 12 lectures and gave five demonstrations to the students of the School on Hygiene and Sanitation during the second term. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, delivered a lecture to the students of the School on 5th April 1930 on "Crime and its *modus operandi* by Bhils in West Khandesh and how to deal with them". On account of the Civil Disobedience Campaign, no other Officers could find the time to lecture to the students.

The work of the School was good throughout the year and I would record my appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which Mr. Herapath discharged his onerous duties.

Administrative and other changes.

53. The administrative and other changes effected during the year were:—

(1) A Local Intelligence Branch was started at the Head Quarters of the Bombay Suburban and Sholapur Districts.

(2) Two hundred and seventeen villages of the Mewasi Estates in the West Khandesh District were, for the purpose of the Police administration, included in the jurisdictions of Dhadgaon and Taloda Police Stations and two new Outposts—one at Kathi and the other at Akalkuwa—were, respectively, opened under these Police Stations.

(3) Sholapur City Police Station was sub-divided into two Police Stations, viz. Sholapur East and Sholapur West.

(4) In the Bijapur District, the Police Station at Korwar was transferred to Hippargi and the Outpost from the latter to the former place.

(5) On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Police Station at Asarva was removed to the Sabarmati Railway Station and the Police Station at Grant Road was transferred to the new Bombay Central Railway Station.

(6) On the G. I. P. Railway, a new Outpost was opened at Bhamburda Railway Station.

(7) In the Poona District, the Outpost at Ambegaon was reopened.

Miscellaneous.

54. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 3,852 was afforded to 69 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 5,555 given to 65 families in the year before.

For want of funds no donations were sanctioned to European subordinate officers to cover expenses in connection with illness from the fund for "Providing passages for the wives and children of European Police Subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness". I much regret to have to report that this Fund, kept alive for many years by the generosity of the Western India Turf Club, is now defunct.

During the year 728 officers and men and 15 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 34 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies.

The number of policemen who were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts was 525 as against 569 in 1929.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to prosper and to do good work.

Needs of the Department.

55. As mentioned in my Report for 1929, the needs of the Department continued to be numerous and very pressing, but, in view of the present financial condition of Government, it would serve no useful purpose to refer to them in detail.

Salient features.

56. The conditions of the year were so abnormal that any statistical comparisons of the incidence of crime and of the work of the Police in dealing with it must inevitably be valueless. Most of the attention of the Police, particularly in Gujarat, was confined to the long drawn battle against the Civil Disobedience Movement and scant attention could be paid to the prevention and detection of crime. The disordered state of the country and fear of

reprisals at the hands of the followers of Congress must have resulted in many offences not being reported to the Police, and there is every reason to believe that crimes of violence have increased to an extent in no way reflected by the figures included in this Report. Kaira District for instance, was virtually in a state of war for a substantial part of the year and no one who remembers the conditions of lawlessness that obtained in that district some seven years ago will believe that the Dharalas can have failed to take full advantage of the general contempt for lawful authority engendered by the Civil Disobedience Movement and of the preoccupation of the Police. It took five years of unremitting work, the employment of a large force of additional Police and the use of special measures against Dharala leaders to restore the Kaira District to a state of tranquility and that work will inevitably have to be done all over again. The unholy pact cemented by Congress agitators between the Patidars and the Dharalas with the object of embarrassing the authorities had already begun to wear thin at the close of the year, and the tale of murders and dacoities which, month by month, now comes from the district is proof, if proof be needed, of the hollowness of the *entente cordiale* between these two classes which was so loudly proclaimed. The Police are already busy running down gangs of dacoits in Gujarat and I shall be agreeably surprised if, in the long run, the Patidars do not have to pay a heavy price for their enthusiasm for Congress methods.

In the Deccan, the state of disorder was less general, but conditions were far from normal. The Police had constantly to be on the *qui vive*, particularly in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Districts.

In the Konkan, Kolaba, owing to its proximity to Bombay, was the happy hunting ground of political agitators throughout the year, interest being maintained at fever-heat by the unfortunate debacle at Chirner. Ratnagiri ceased to be prominent after the break of the rains, but Kanara received close attention from the Congress throughout the year.

In the Karnatak, Belgaum enjoyed unenviable notoriety and the Police had a very difficult year, dealing with ebullitions of racial animosity and with a vigorous campaign for the destruction of toddy trees. Dharwar, the headquarters of the Seva Dal, was for some time used as a close preserve and the centre from which agitators operated in contiguous districts, but a vigorous campaign within the district finally kept the Police fully occupied in solving their own problems.

I have already referred to the serious riot at Sholapur and to the General Strike on the G. I. P. Railway.

Of the work of the Police I cannot speak too highly. From the officers, both British and Indian, service according to the highest traditions was always expected, but the difficulties with which they had to deal seemed constantly to bring to the fore fresh talent which had been latent in the normal conditions of Police work. Instances were of common occurrence in which junior officers, sometimes of the Sub-Inspector grade, were suddenly brought face to face with situations calling for the

exercise of tact, decision, firmness or pluck; that they seldom, if ever, failed to rise to the occasion was a matter of great satisfaction. The rank and file were beyond all praise. They had unpleasant work to do which involved them in social ostracism, boycott and other disabilities, work which called for unremitting toil and not a little pluck, yet they never faltered. Hardly a man resigned for political reasons, recruiting was as brisk as it normally is, and resignations on general grounds were fewer than they had been at any time during the previous five years. There is, perhaps, a tendency for the merit of the work of the Police in the mofussil to be eclipsed by the splendid example set by the Bombay City Police. It should be borne in mind, however, that, whereas the City Police worked throughout under the close supervision of British Officers and, moreover, when the day's work was over, could look forward to returning to meals cooked by their own wives and to the comfort of their own lines, the Mofussil Police seldom enjoyed these advantages. In Gujarat, for instance, the men were away from their Head Quarters for months at a time, living in the discomfort inseparable from temporary quarters and improvised meals, and working, very frequently, under the guidance of officers of no higher rank than Sub-Inspector. It is a remarkable tribute to their sense of loyalty and discipline that they remained completely unmoved by the insidious attempts made, from time to time, to seduce them from their allegiance. Being unable to appreciate the policy which induced Government to give to political agitators a license which, two short years before, would have been unthinkable, it is remarkable that the illiterate Constable was not shaken by the universal cry that British Raj was extinct and that Gandhi Raj was at hand. As things have transpired, the Civil Disobedience Movement has left the Police a more corporate, dependable and well-disciplined body than it found it.

In this connection I quote the remarks of the under-noted Officers :—

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range :

" For the rank and file I have nothing but the highest praise for their steadfast loyalty and devotion : in every district it will be noticed there has been a decrease in punishments which again is but proof that the men realized the best was demanded of them and they gave it."

The Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range :

" The manner in which all ranks of the Police rose to the occasion was admirable and deserving of unstinted praise. Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers one and all displayed much ability and resource in overcoming the many difficulties with which they were faced. The subordinate officers and men behaved magnificently and have won for themselves a reputation of which they may well be proud. Their loyalty was unquestioned and, in spite of many hardships caused by overwork and the hostility of the public, they remained steadfast throughout and performed their unpleasant duties with the utmost devotion and courage. Their splendid work merits some material recognition from the Government they have served so well."

Concluding remarks.

57. During the year under review, two Indian Police Officers and four officers from the Bombay Provincial Service retired and one Indian Police officer died. By the death Mr. J. R. Jacob Government have lost an officer of remarkable character, ability and promise. Three Assistant Superintendents of Police were recruited during the year. A large number of

Assistant Superintendents of Police held charge of districts in a very efficient manner, though some of them were very junior in service.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

Superintendents of Police.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman.
Mr. T. Robinson.
Mr. P. B. Wilkins.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson.
Mr. J. H. Harris.
Mr. C. M. S. Yates.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Khan Bahadur S. D. Variawa.
Rao Saheb M. K. Kakeri.
Khan Bahadur D. C. Billimoria.
Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala.
Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E.
Mr. Ismail K. Desai.
Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharafuddin.
Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia.
Mr. K. B. Sabnis.
Mr. D. L. Karnik.
Mr. N. D. Shroff.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, has mentioned the following Officers :—

Superintendents of Police.

Mr. A. S. Holland.
Mr. H. R. Playfair.
Mr. P. M. Stewart.
Mr. C. H. de V. Moss.
Mr. H. G. Lang, O.B.E.
Mr. A. E. Caffin.
Mr. M. T. O'Gorman.
Mr. C. H. Reynolds.
Mr. J. L. Collins.
Mr. W. W. Clifford.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. J. S. Bharucha.
Mr. N. M. Kamte.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. A. F. Clarke.
Mr. A. B. Ghorpade.
Mr. C. W. Condon.
Mr. John D'Silva.
Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri.
Mr. S. A. T. Brown.
Mr. C. F. Lokur.
Mr. B. A. Kowjalgi.
Mr. Fazloddin Khajelal.
Mr. S. S. Basrur.
Mr. R. S. Kate.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has mentioned the following gazetted officers :—

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi (Superintendent of Police on Special Duty).

Rao Saheb D. C. Desai (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch).

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Tribes Branch).

Mr. N. D. Shroff (Deputy Superintendent of Police who was in charge of the Political Branch during the first half of the year).

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E. (Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Political Branch during the second half of the year).

Rao Saheb A. R. Akool (Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau).

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

" I whole-heartedly concur in the Deputy Inspector General of Police's appreciation of the loyal and signal services rendered by all the officers and men of the Police Force in difficult times. I may add that Mr. Shillidy himself gave an inspiring lead to all his officers and men."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

" With their difficulties enhanced by the Railway Strike and the Civil Disobedience movement both officers and men are to be heartily congratulated not only on the results they have achieved, but on the fact that their morale and *esprit de corps* as a force have actually grown in strength. The general level of loyalty and discipline has been and is remarkably high."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

" The Commissioner endorses the remarks of the District Magistrates and the Deputy Inspector General of Police as to the splendid work done by every Superintendent of Police in the Division, supported as they were by all ranks of officers and men serving under them. The Commissioner would remark that Messrs. Moss, Collins, Rowland and Caffin had an especially trying time and difficult situations to deal with."

Mr. N. P. A. Smith worked as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 1st January 1930 to 10th March 1930 and again from 25th May 1930 to the end of the year. During the interval Mr. A. S. Holland officiated as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police. I am indebted to Mr. Smith for a year of unremitting work and much sound advice. No matter what volume of work fell, to his share, the quality of his output remained unimpaired. I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the deep obligation under which he has placed me.

Mr. M. P. La Bouchardiere was Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year except for one month, viz. from 5th January 1930 to 4th February 1930 during which period Mr. A. E. Caffin officiated as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. La Bouchardiere had to grapple with an enormous volume of work and he rose to the occasion in an admirable manner.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1930 to 29th March 1930 on which date he was relieved by Mr. R. L. McCulloch who held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department from that date to the close of the year. I am indebted to Mr. McCulloch for much sound advice in a year which put a heavy strain on the resources of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., Officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, throughout the year. His work was outstanding, for he was responsible for the co-ordination of the Police attack in Gujarat. He displayed great versatility and a practical sagacity that was invaluable. His services were rewarded, on January 1st, 1931, by the award of a C.I.E.

Mr. K. C. Rushton was in charge of the Southern Range from 1st January 1930 to 7th February 1930 on which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., held charge of the Southern Range from 7th February 1930 to the end of the year. His work in connection with the General Strike on the Railway has already been acknowledged. Later his administration of his Range left nothing to be desired. In particular, I would mention his invaluable

services in connection with the Sholapur riots and the riot at Chirner in the Kolaba District. Government were pleased to recognise his services by the award of the C.I.E. in the Birthday Honours of 1931.

My own office worked at high pressure throughout the year and I have nothing but praise for the manner in which the whole staff responded to the calls made upon them. In particular I would mention my Office Superintendent, Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin and my Head Clerk Rao Saheb Betrabet. To particularise further would be invidious.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX A REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime during 1930.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1930. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders during 1930	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide 1930	Dacoity 1930	Robbery 1930	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence 1930	Thefts including cattle thefts 1930	Cases of receiving stolen property 1930	Total serious crime 1930	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·83	·03	·01	·02	·02	·40	·53	·03	1·08	
2. Broach	1·11	·02	·008	·05	·03	·29	·27	·02	·72	
3. Kaira	1·72	·03	·02	·06	·01	·46	·33	·02	·96	
4. Panch Mahals	1·57	·03	·004	·01	·03	·46	·45	·05	1·05	
5. Surat	·73	·009	·003	·004	·01	·16	·18	·006	·39	
6. Thana	1·41	·009	·01	·005	·02	·42	·49	·01	·99	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	5·91	·03	...	·005	·09	1·50	2·43	·01	4·09	
8. Ahmednagar	1·30	·01	·01	·02	·03	·32	·41	·01	·85	
9. East Khandesh	1·35	·009	·009	·01	·04	·43	·47	·009	·99	
10. West Khandesh	1·0003	·006	·009	·01	·02	·28	·31	·01	·67	
11. Nasik	1·28	·01	·008	·01	·04	·37	·47	·02	·96	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·51	·01	·01	·02	·03	·39	·51	·02	1·01	
12. Poona	1·51	·01	·007	·008	·02	·42	·65	·01	1·08	
13. Satara	·82	·02	·006	·007	·02	·20	·27	·005	·53	
14. Sholapur	1·10	03	·01	·02	·05	·23	·36	·01	·73	
15. Belgaum	1·21	·04	·008	·02	·05	·29	·22	·005	·65	
16. Bijapur	·82	·02	·002	·01	·02	·23	·18	·01	·50	
17. Dharwa	·99	·02	·006	·01	·02	·38	·24	·009	·72	
18. Kanara	·82	·002	·001	·007	·01	·20	·21	·004	·45	
19. Kolaba	·69	·006	·006	...	·009	·14	·23	·007	·41	
20. Ratnagiri	·39	·002	·002	...	·006	·08	·16	·0007	·25	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	1·10	·02	·006	·01	·02	·26	·42	·01	·76	
Total, for Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·30	·02	·009	·01	·03	·33	·46	·01	·88	

APPENDIX B REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 20.

Details regarding persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year. 2	Number ordered to furnish security 3	Number who furnished security. 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (exoluding persons in pending cases). 8
Northern Range ...	1929	1,058	585	414	...	171	204	68·50
	1930	817	438	331	...	107	197	70·64
Southern Range ...	1929	562	309	240	...	69	158	76·48
	1930	726	350	296	...	60	220	69·17
Total ...	1929	1,620	894	654	...	240	362	71·06
	1930	1,543	788	627	...	167	417	69·98

APPENDIX C REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 28.

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1930, as compared with those of 1929.

Serial No.	Particulars	1929	1930
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of	39,418	38,858
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips for record at the Jails.	723	593
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for record from the City Police.	2,930	3,190
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for record from outside.	103	143
5	Total number of Finger Impression slips received for record.	3,756	3,926
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as duplicates, and triplicates.	28	14
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as not required under the Finger Print Rules.	3	22
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated under the Finger Print Rules including those of beggars.	4,136	4,468
9	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated on account of deaths.	3	6
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record and treated as reconvicted Slips.	146	93
11	Total number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the record.	4,316	4,603
12	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	38,858	38,181
13	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police.	14,118	13,897
14	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from other Provinces.	1,738	1,392
15	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of S. No. 13.	4,499	4,865
16	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of S. No. 14.	213	233
17	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona and other Bureaux for search.	18,712	18,753
18	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of S. No. 17.	4,531	5,411
19	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared and received for record.	3,209	3,693
20	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record.	6,004	7,029
21	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and expert opinion.	44	73
22	Amount of expert opinion fees received ...	440	760*
23	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to give expert evidence.	88	64
24	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to visit scenes of offences for inspection of foot and finger impressions.	39	34
25	Number of days spent by experts for the above purpose (experts attend to this duty in addition to their office duties).	140	115
26	Number of men trained as operators for the City Police.	22	27

* Includes Rs. 30 on account of expert evidence in Court.

APPENDIX D REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 30.

Statement showing the statistics regarding Motor Vehicles for the year 1930.

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses		"A" Permits		"B" Permits	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad ...	278	1,080	318	1,870	112	165	146	187
Broach ...	10	96	46	142	20	34	36	43
Kaira ...	18	225	95	299	64	146	67	172
Panch Mahals ...	10	85	60	146	26	20	29	24
Surat ...	71	503	243	645	101	127	131	148
Thana ...	73	388	55	280	160	191	152	222
Bombay Suburban District.	95	544	58	177	170	61	260	88
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	243	716	144	177	203	216
East Khandesh	112	164	75	350	167	180	220	234
West Khandesh ...	95	333	174	499	120	232	155	244
Nasik ...	106	513	187	738	171	223	239	253
Total, Northern Range.	868	3,930	1,554	5,862	1,255	1,656	1,637	1,826
Poona ...	441	1,984	803	2,470	421	314	441	460
Satara ...	82	336	34	436	258	172	327	221
Sholapur ...	89	344	121	513	50	212	58	266
Belgaum ...	72	430	150	768	238	355	253	462
Bijapur ...	28	156	61	242	64	113	64	151
Dharwar ...	34	...	220	708	100	254	120	327
Kanara ...	24	154	70	222	51	123	61	179
Kolaba ...	...	...	48	253	90	134	57	201
Ratnagiri ...	21	156	54	248	97	145	97	178
Total, Southern Range.	791	3,560	1,561	5,860	1,369	1,827	1,478	2,445
Grand Total ...	1,659	7,490	3,115	11,722	2,624	3,383	3,115	4,271

APPENDIX E REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 25.

Statement showing Cognizable Crime reported to the Police in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and persons concerned therein—1930.

No.	District	Cognizable Crime Reported cases.	Persons arrested	Persons tried	Persons convicted
1	Ahmedabad	423	981	929	798
2	Broach	67	165	143	120
3	Kaira	483	884	804	771
4	Panch Mahals	214	344	300	300
5	Surat	198	907	789	747
6	Thana	87	213	193	191
7	Bombay Suburban District ...	69	329	318	299
8	Ahmednagar	220	803	701	636
9	East Khandesh	174	655	572	349
10	West Khandesh	161	861	487	444
11	Nasik	133	327	298	268
12	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	5	83	83	81
13	Poona	83	211	110	102
14	Satara	116	338	285	151
15	Sholapur	53	152	138	138
16	Belgaum	349	953	548	494
17	Bijapur	100	271	261	222
18	Dharwar	57	266	256	234
19	Kanara	151	559	418	387
20	Kolaba	89	283	196	175
21	Ratnagiri	38	381	107	103
22	G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	5	53	53	53
	Total ...	3,275	10,019	7,989	7,063

Percentage of convictions to trials — 88·40.
Percentage of convictions to arrests — 70·49.

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 29th June 1931.

FROM

SIR FRANCIS GRIFFITH, Kt., C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1930, together with the usual accompaniments, submitted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

2. A copy of the remarks by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, is also attached.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector-General of Police.

MO K 44—4a Crim.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1930.

Statistics.

The total number of notified Criminal Tribes remained the same as in the preceding year. One more mixed gang from the Nasik District was notified under Section 3 during the year, bringing the total of mixed gangs to 153.

The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs at the close of 1929 was 22,095. Subsequent verification of the figures showed a decrease of 79. The grand total at the beginning of 1930 was therefore 22,016.

Additions and alterations.

During the year 1,396 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 275 died, and 1,058 were released from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act (472 for improvement of character and 586 for other reasons).

193 persons were sent to Settlements under Section 16, and one Kaikadi from the Sholapur District was sent to the Madras Presidency under Section 13.

The gang of Nir Shikaris referred to in last year's report left Dharwar voluntarily and returned to Anantapur District in the Madras Presidency. Another batch of the same tribe who came to Dharwar during the year also left voluntarily for the Madras Presidency. Consequently no steps were required for their deportation under Section 11 read with Section 13 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

A gang of Dawari Gosavis, resident of Shelevadi under Sangola Police Station, Sholapur District, was traced in the Vizagapatam District in the Madras Presidency. The local authorities there, regarding it as composed of Jodhpur Marathas or Kanjar Bhats, registered it under Section 4 and sent the 29 members under Section 10 (3) to their native place. On further enquiry in the Sholapur District it was ascertained that these persons were not Kanjar Bhats or Jodhpur Marathas but Dawari Gosavis, a caste not notified as a Criminal Tribe under Section 3 in this Presidency. Consequently their registration was cancelled by the District Magistrate, Sholapur, under Section 8 of the Act.

The total number on the register at the end of the year was 21,902. Of these 3,585 are subject to the provisions of Section 10 and 18,317 are restricted under Section 11. Of these restricted persons 5,251 Waghris of the Kaira District were free from any restriction being in class 1, i.e. on probation. At the close of the year 804 persons were absconding and 418 in jail. These figures refer to registered members outside Settlements.

Details relating to all tribes are shown in statement A.

The number of registered members inside Settlements, whose registers are in the custody of the District Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which the Settlements are situated, was as under :—

District.	Number of registered members inside Settlements.
Panch Mahals	23
Thana	182
Poona	198
Sholapur	1,554
Belgaum	206
Bijapur	362
Dharwar	1,017
Kanara	48
	3,590

A statement, showing the number of registered members according to tribes residing in the various Settlements, is given below :—

Name of the Tribe.	Number of persons in Settlements (inclusive of those on probation during 1930.
Berads	35
Rajput Bhamptas	11
Takari Bhamptas	963
Bhils	43
Chhapparbands	19
Dharalas	27
Futgudis	14
Haranshikaris or Pardhis	795
Hurs	45
Kaikadis	536
Katbus	10
Kolis	9
Lamanis	27
Mangs	15
Mang Garudis	739
Ramoshis	29
Sansis	152
Tadvis	6
Waddars	94
Waghris	16
Mixed Gangs	5
Total ..	3,590

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

2. One mixed gang, consisting of Mahars, Malis and Bhils of the Nasik District, was declared as a Criminal Tribe under Section 3 during the course of the year. The members of this gang are subject to the provisions of Section 10 only.

Additions to, and removals from, the Register.

3. The total number of members struck off the register during the year was 1,333 as against 1,245 last year. The following tables give details of the members struck off the register, by District and by tribe separately.

According to District.

District.	Number struck off the register.			
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Ahmedabad	..	..		..
Kaira	118	..	407	525
Thana	8	..	..	8
Ahmednagar	15	22	..	37
East Khandesh	16	19	116	151
West Khandesh	13	165	3	181
Nasik	35	16	23	74
Poona	3	44	4	51
Satara	11	..	..	11
Sholapur	11	24	29	64
Belgaum	13	36	..	49
Bijapur	26	32	..	58
Dharwar	6	114	3	123
Kolaba	..	..	1	1
	275	472	586	1,333

According to Tribe.

Tribe.	Number struck off the register.			
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Berad	15	37	..	52
Rajput Bhampta	3	2	..	5
Takari Bhampta	6	18	1	25
Bhil	29	143	2	174
Dharala	7	..	407	414
Futgudi	8	..	..	8
Haranshikari	10	18	3	31
Kaikadi	1	10	2	13
Kammi	1	2	..	3
Katbu	1	1	..	2
Katkari	..	4	1	5
Koli	6	14	3	23
Lamani	28	94	2	124
Mang	4	..	..	4
Mang Garudi	26	61	18	105
Ramoshi	7	2	..	9
Sansi	1	1	29	31
Tadvi	1	2	116	119
Thakor	4	..	1	5
Waddar	2	37	1	40
Waghri	111	6	..	117
Mixed Gang	4	20	..	24
Total ..	275	472	586	1,333

The registration of Dharalas convicted for certain offences specified in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6886, dated 28th November 1925 automatically ceases after a certain period and in accordance with these orders 407 members of this tribe were struck off the register.

Those Waghris of the Kaira District who rose to class 1 and thus became free from all the restrictions are not included in this statement.

The methods of registration continue as in previous years, i.e., those members of Criminal Tribes who were convicted for non-bailable offences or against whom reasonable suspicion of their having been concerned in congnizable offences existed were brought on to the register, except in the case of Bhils and Tadvis for whom special orders exist, their registration being effected in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752/1, dated 5th December 1927, and Government Resolution, Home Department No. 9752/I/13877, dated 7th January 1930, respectively.

Members undergoing imprisonment in jails were transferred for release to their respective Districts and were registered on the expiry of their sentences.

The work of rectifying defective Criminal Tribes registers (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2912/2, dated 5th January 1928) so far as it relates to members outside Settlements is up to date in the Dharwar District with the exception of a few cases in which the registrees are absconders. In the Bijapur and Belgaum Districts this work is nearing completion, while in other Districts this work is complete.

3. Criminal Tribe members in the Dharwar District, whose registration was cancelled for improvement of character, were again brought on the register as they reverted to crime.

Members added and struck off the register during the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Number added during the year.	Number struck off.		
		Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
1927	1,815	339	781	244
1928	1,961	313	2,375	166
1929	2,338	280	839	126
1930	1,447	275	472	586

Statement 1-A gives details regarding the registered population of the Bombay Presidency outside Settlements according to tribe, and statement 1-B the distribution according to Districts.

On the all-important question of the proper registration and removal therefrom of a member of a criminal tribe Mr. Holland, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, sums up the correct policy as follows : –

" Original registration was carried out in 1916 and onwards. No definite principles were laid down and mere reputation was counted as sufficient cause for registration. Many anomalies resulted, as reputation was a matter of opinion. In addition, many actual ex-convicts evaded registration altogether. On arrival in 1927 I began to look into this and insisted on all ex-convicts with convictions in the last ten years being registered. At the same time I took steps to see that restrictions on those without any convictions were gradually removed ; first names were removed from Hazari and then after two or three years' experience, depending on the gravity of the original offences, names were struck off altogether. Similarly ex-convicts with a clear record of eight years were removed from the register after a period of release from Hazari only which amounted to probationary period. This overhauling started at the end of 1927 and sent up the registration figures in 1928 ; thereafter registration has automatically followed conviction and figures of 1929 and 1930 have remained steady. It is likely that the figures will drop as the deterrent effect of these measures gradually becomes operative. With the overhauling, after observation of the results of partial release from restrictions, the full effect of the new principles began to be felt in 1929, and automatically the same results have followed in 1930, when releases from restrictions have been 120 and 114 respectively. Every ex-convict has the hope in front of him that prolonged good conduct will automatically bring its own reward just as bad conduct evidenced by a conviction automatically results in the imposition of the restrictions which registration imposes."

He adds—

" Registration is now put on a logical basis whereby every convicted Criminal Tribes man is automatically registered ; similarly men of prolonged good conduct are released from restrictions. The Criminal Tribes Act is thus worked with a maximum of effect and minimum of hardship. Figures prove definitely that registration prevents crime."

Roll Call.

4. The remarks made in previous years hold good, and the ineffectiveness of the present system of roll call in controlling crime is stressed by all Districts. It is hoped that the revised rules, in which provision has been made for domiciliary visits, will result in better control. The District Magistrate, West Khandesh, remarks that there is a marked increase in the number of offences committed against property by Criminal Tribes members, the tribe primarily responsible for the increase being the Bhils. While the effects of the Civil Disobedience Movement have contributed to this increase the necessity of a better check during the night time is beyond dispute.

Total convictions of tribesmen under the Indian Penal Code.

5. Convictions of members of criminal tribes, both registered and unregistered, for offences against the coinage, property, and other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, are shown below with the figures of the last three years :—

Year.	Offences against		Other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Total.
	Coinage.	Property.		
1927	3	1,052	184	1,239
1928	2	810	290	1,102
1929	2	846	263	1,111
1930	2	757	310	1,069

149 settlers from different Settlements, as compared with 162 last year, were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report. Of these only 1 was dealt with under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The following statement shows convictions under the Indian Penal Code according to tribe :—

Name of the Tribe.	Offences against the coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Berad	..	..	6	34	2	15	8	49
Rajput Bhampta ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Takari Bhampta ..	..	..	5	11	1	2	6	13
Bhil	..	..	93	168	2	41	95	209
Chhapparband	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Dharala	..	..	6	117	2	156	8	273
Futgudi	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Haranshikaris	..	1	20	14	1	2	21	17
Kaikadi	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	8
Koli	..	..	4	24	1	23	5	47
Lamani	1	..	11	26	8	1	20	27
Mangs	..	..	4	37	2	9	6	46
Mang Garudi	..	..	38	24	7	..	45	24
Ramoshi	..	..	4	18	1	3	5	21
Sansi	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tadvi	..	..	6	12	..	..	6	12
Thakor	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5
Waddar	..	..	4	19	4	6	8	25
Waghri	..	..	27	..	10	..	37	..
Katkari	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Mixed Gang	..	..	4	..	8	..	12	..
Total ..	1	1	236	521	50	260	287	782

The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of conviction to registered population (2 Decimal points only).
Berads ..	793	8	....	28	36	4·54
Rajput Bhamptas	205	2	4	40	46	22·44
Takari Bhamptas	301	6	....	13	19	6·31
Bhils ..	2,470	95	2	120	217	8·79
Chhapparbands ..	3	..	....	..	..	..
Dharalas ..	562	8	....	52	60	10·68
Futgudis ..	234	1	....	..	1	0·43
Haranshikaris ..	781	21	....	60	81	10·37
Kaikadis ..	151	1	....	5	6	3·97
Katkaris ..	22	..	....	3	3	13·64
Kolis ..	452	5	....	15	20	4·42
Lamanis ..	2,072	19	....	52	71	3·43
Mangs ..	351	6	....	9	15	4·27
Mang Garudis ..	1,644	45	9	60	114	6·93
Ramoshis ..	580	5	....	11	16	2·76
Sansis ..	37	1	....	1	2	5·41
Tadvis ..	91	6	....	4	10	10·99
Thakurs ..	156	..	....	9	9	5·77
Waddars ..	228	8	1	9	18	7·89
Waghris ..	10,073	37	2	183	222	2·20
Mixed Gangs ..	471	12	4	16	32	6·79

Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other laws as compared with the preceding three years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of Criminal Procedure Code.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population.
1927 ..	22,096	490	78	89	1,068	1,725	7·80
1928 ..	21,078	309	44	64	1,029	1,446	6·86
1929 ..	22,095	275	38	34	763	1,110	5·02
1930 ..	21,902	286	18	42	694	1,040	4·75

The above figures show that the fall in the criminality of the registered members of Criminal Tribes, outside Settlements, continues.

6. 804 registered members were out of sight at the end of the year an increase of 41 over the previous year's figures, while 138 absconders were apprehended during the year. The difficulty of tracing absconding tribesmen is very great and has been dealt with in previous reports.

Absconders.

The question of rounding up, and registering, certain wandering gangs to whom the Criminal Tribes Act has been applied had to be postponed in the absence of rules to control them when registered. These rules, in which the necessary provisions exist, are still under the consideration of Government.

91 settlers absconded from various Settlements, and 78 were traced, during the year. Of these 34 were handed over to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, to be dealt with departmentally. 115 settlers, as against 79, were absconding on the last day of the year.

7. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the year under report 1,115 members of Criminal Tribes were convicted for cognizable offences and under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 305 convictions were against registered members and 810 against unregistered members. 757 members were convicted for offences against property and two for offences against coinage. The figures show steady improvement over those of last year.

Punishments.

(2) (*a*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 21.*—25 members were convicted under this Section during the year for avoiding registration as against 16 last year.

(*b*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22.*—Under this Section 690 members were convicted as against 756 in the previous year.

61 registered Waghris of village Od in the Anand Taluka, Kaira District, were instigated by non-co-operators in the village not to attend roll call. All were prosecuted and convicted.

Instances still come to notice where the distinction between sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section 22 is not properly understood by some Magistrates.

(*c*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24.*—Under this Section only 4 registered members were convicted during the year as against seven in the previous year and 27 in 1928.

8. The number of convicted persons liable for enhanced punishment under the provisions of Section 23 of the Act, and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light, are shown in columns 18 and 19 of Statements II-A and II-B.

Use of Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Out of 18 persons liable for enhanced punishment 10 were convicted and sentenced to a term of punishment provided by Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

No suitable case has occurred during the year to test whether it is obligatory on a Magistrate to frame an additional charge under this section when previous relevant convictions exist.

Village Headman.

9. The inefficiency and apathy of the large majority of Police Patils in the proper execution of their duties under the Act is, as usual, a common ground of complaint from all Districts. This year, owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, it is still more marked ; but it is gratifying to note that the infection of lawlessness did not spread to the criminal tribes in any marked degree, although the Dharalas and Bhils seized the opportunity to some extent.

During the year under report 16 Village Headmen were reported for dereliction of the duties imposed on them by section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 13 were warned, 1 was removed from office, 1 was fined and 1 was kept under suspension for three months.

In connection with the duties of Police Patils the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, remarks :—

> " The experience of the past year has confirmed my conviction that the ends aimed at by the Act and the rules framed under it are considerably hampered, if not defeated, by the lack of interest and supervision displayed by the Village Headmen or Patils and by the unavoidable restrictions on the Police Patrol System." * * *
>
> * * " If the truth were known there is hardly a village officer who really ever does more than fill in a ' Hazari ' and that too irregularly. The remedy is difficult to conceive so long as the present type and standard of village Police Officer or Patil exists."

The issue of a set of instructions regarding the duties of Police Patils under the Criminal Tribes Act will be issued as an appendix to the new pamphlet, recently approved by Government for their general guidance, after the new Rules under section 20 are sanctioned.

Notes on individual Tribes.

WAGHRIS.

10. (1) The number on the register at the close of the year was 10,061 in Kaira, 4 in Ahmedabad, 5 in Broach, 2 in Bombay Suburban District and 1 in West Khandesh as against 9,915 in Kaira, 4 in Ahmedabad, 5 in Broach, 2 in Bombay Suburban District and 6 in the Poona District in the previous year.

The registration of the 6 Waghris in Poona District has been cancelled during the year.

(2) During the year 260 more Waghris were registered—259 in Kaira District and 1 in West Khandesh. Of those on the register 111 died, 6 were removed for improvement of character, and two were transferred to Settlements.

(3) The net increase in the registered population of Waghris in the Kaira District was 146.

37 registered Waghris were convicted under the Indian Penal Code as shown below :—

District.	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	Total.
Kaira	26	10	36
West Khandesh	1	....	1
	27	10	37

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding 3 years, is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	C. T. Act Sec. 24	C. T. Act Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1927	29	4	9	121	6	169
1928	35	1	1	123	11	171
1929	49	3	1	116	13	182
1930	37	2	..	183	4	226

During the year 5 Waghris were convicted under section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration, 183 were convicted under section 22, 36 registered Waghris were absconding and 34 were in jail on the last day of the year. 13 absconders were apprehended during the year.

The Waghris of the Kaira District are controlled at present by the rules applicable to their own tribe in that district only. When found outside the Kaira District they are subject to the general rules under section 20 of the Act.

The question of applying general rules to the Waghris of the Kaira District is under the consideration of Government as the present rules are inadequate.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, comments that " The criminal tendency of the Waghri tribe has remained unchanged and therefore a general surveillance over this tribe by way of some special rules is essential. The worst may be subjected to restrictions in addition."

This tribe is more of a local problem of the Kaira District. Elsewhere in the Presidency they give little trouble though they are given to the manufacture and uttering of false coins.

DHARALAS.

Dharalas are notified and registered in the Kaira District only. They are controlled by special rules applicable to the tribe and in

accordance with these, they remain under restrictions for a fixed period only. On the expiry of that period they automatically cease to be registered members.

Dharalas convicted of certain offences specified in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6886, dated 28th November 1925, are registered automatically and restricted to their residence between sunset and sunrise.

The number of Dharalas on the register at the beginning of the year was 735. Two Dharala settlers (released on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, and allowed to reside in the Kaira District) were erroneously included previously in the registered population outside Settlements. The correct figure last year was therefore 735.

Two hundred and forty-seven persons were added during the year under report. Out of those on the register, 7 died ; 407 ceased to be registered members on the expiry of their period of restriction ; and 6 were transferred to Settlements. The total number on the register at the end of the year was 562.

Out of 247 persons placed under restrictions all were not convicted for non-bailable offences only, as is the intention of the Act ; a considerable number were convicted for offences against persons and under the Abkari Act for illicit distillation.

Three hundred and twenty-seven Dharalas were convicted of cognizable offences or under the Criminal Procedure Code during the year, but out of these only 12 were registered members.

The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under C. P. C.	Sec. 24 of the C. T. Act	Sec. 22 of the C. T. Act	Total
1927.. ..	83	54	8	..	86	231
1928.. ..	9	1	..	..	89	99
1929.. ..	17	1	..	..	64	82
1930.. ..	8	4	..	..	52	64

Thirteen registered Dharalas were absconding and 101 were in jail on the last day of the year. 2 absconders were apprehended during the year.

The problem of the Dharalas, like that of the Waghris, is peculiar to the Kaira District.

The following table shows the comparative figures of convictions obtained against Dharalas and Waghris for offences under the Indian Penal Code during the last 5 years.

Years	Dharalas.	Waghris.
1926	226	32
1927	311	32
1928	298	43
1929	342	51
1930	281	37

Nine Dharalas were convicted under section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration, and 52 were convicted under section 22 for breaches of rules under section 20.

The number of registered Waghris and Dharalas in Settlements at the end of the year was 11 and 26 respectively. Of these, 1 Waghri settler absconded from the Settlement and 3 Dharalas are on probation. During the year no Waghri or a Dharala was discharged on probation.

In connection with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Kaira District the Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks :—

"The work of administering the Act was considerably dislocated during the year by the Civil Disobedience Movement and the registered members had opportunity to enjoy freedom from the usual restrictions on account of the resignation of a large number of Patils in sympathy with the movement and the pre-occupation of the Police.

On the whole the statistics supplied do not reveal any noticeable improvement in the criminal tendencies of the tribes."

MANG GARUDIS.

This wandering tribe is found throughout the Presidency, excluding Gujarat.

During the year, 92 Mang-garudis were registered in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency. At the end of the year the registered population of this tribe was as follows :—

Bombay Suburban District	1
Nagar	251
East Khandesh	243
West Khandesh	281
Nasik	646
Poona	179
Satara	14
Belgaum	29
	1,644

At the close of the year the number of registered members in Settlements was 739. Of these, 68 registered members were sent to Settlements during 1930. 126 registered Mang-garudis were absconding and 16 were in jail on the last day of the year.

Eighty-nine settlers were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer of whom 19 were discharged during the year under report and 70 in previous years. 3 settlers so discharged on probation were recalled by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer owing to misconduct, while 11 probationers were discharged altogether from the operation of the Act.

Most of the members of this tribe have no fixed domicile, and registered members are restricted in their movements to the Districts in which they are registered.

The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report, is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		C. P. C.		Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	9	..
East Khandesh.	19	4	1	..	..	..	..	14	34	4
West Khandesh.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	..
Nasik ..	7	2	..	..	..	..	3	19	29	2
Poona ..	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	18
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	13	19	..
B. S. D. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	38	24	7	..	6	..	3	60	114	24

The number of registered Mang-garudis convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences	Offences under C. P. C.	Under Sec. 24 of the C. T. Act	Under Sec. 22 of the C. T. Act	Total
1927 ..	91	1	11	4	130	242
1928 ..	59	9	10	11	164	253
1929 ..	50	..	..	5	92	147
1930 ..	45	..	6	3	60	114

The members of this tribe have a rooted dislike to any form of manual labour, and wander from place to place in order to maintain themselves by begging or committing petty crime. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, remarks " I have noticed that, when the male Mang-garudi is criminal, he is *very* criminal but on the whole the women appear to have a greater idea of the communism of property than the men. Almost all the women of this tribe in this district appear to have convictions, chiefly for pick-pocketting in bazaars and towns." * * * " It was from this tribe that some members committed a high-way robbery by night after giving " Hazari. "

The problem of settling wandering Mang-garudis and Phase Pardhis in places where they can earn their own livelihood in the Districts of Nasik and West Khandesh, referred to in last year's report, is still apparently unsolved.

BHILS

Bhils are a resident tribe, chiefly found in the Central Division. The automatic registration of members of this tribe (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-I, dated 5th December 1927) is nearly complete.

The registered population of Bhils at the end of the year was 2,470 as against 2,358 the previous year. During the year 319 persons were registered, 29 died and 145 were struck off the register owing to improvement of character.

Their distribution is as below :—

District	No. of registered population
Ahmednagar	503
East Khandesh	559
West Khandesh	579
Nasik	785
Poona	39
Sholapur	5
	2,470

Seventy-two registered Bhils were absconding and 76 in jail on the last day of the year, while 39 absconders were apprehended during the year. 33 registered members were sent to settlements.

The number, both registered and unregistered, convicted for offences during the year under report is as given below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		C. P. C.		Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	22	6	1	..	..	4	..	25	48	10
East Khandesh.	36	34	..	2	..	1	1	19	56	37
WestKhandesh.	28	102	..	18	..	..	..	32	60	120
Nasik ..	6	24	1	21	1	6	..	41	49	51
Poona ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2
Total ..	93	168	2	41	1	11	1	120	217	220

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total
1927 ..	30	3	13	6	166	218
1928 ..	54	7	4	1	110	176
1929 ..	45	10	15	..	167	237
1930 ..	93	2	1	1	120	217

During the year Bhils have been responsible for more crime than any other class in the Districts of the Central Division. The marked rise in offences against property in conjunction with less activity on the part of the Police under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act for breaches of rules may fairly be ascribed to the preoccupation of the Police with the Civil Disobedience Movement and to economic distress.

The proposals submitted last year to remove Bhils and other members of Criminal Tribes already declared as such from the notifications of mixed gangs in the West Khandesh District has been sanctioned by Government in Home Department notification No. 9752-I, dated 10th November 1930, and the work of giving effect to these orders is in progress.

BERADS.

A resident tribe found in the Districts of the Karnatic, the registered population of which at the end of the year was 793.

Their distribution is as below :—

Sholapur	..	..	..	..	176
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	311
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	106
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	200
					793

In the previous year the Berads in the Sholapur District were shown erroneously as Ramoshis. This has now been rectified.

35 registered members of this tribe were in Settlements, 16 were absconding and 14 were in jail on the last day of the year. 136 settlers in previous years and 5 during the present year were discharged on probation. One was recalled to Settlement owing to reversion to crime and 42 were discharged altogether by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer from the operation of the Act owing to good conduct.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		C. P. C.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Sholapur ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	8	..
Belgaum ..	6	17	1	7	..	..	..	4	11	24
Bijapur ..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	8	8	5
Dharwar ..	..	14	..	7	..	3	..	9	9	24
Total ..	6	34	2	15	..	4	..	28	36	53

The number of registered Berads convicted for offences during the year as compared with those of the previous three years is as under:—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act	Section 22 C. T. Act	Total
1927 ..	11	1	5	..	54	71
1928 ..	8	4	..	..	39	51
1929 ..	2	1	..	..	27	30
1930 ..	6	2	..	..	28	36

With regard to this tribe the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks " Registered members of this tribe were not criminal but law-abiding. Out of the 59 notified Criminal Tribes men convicted under the Indian Penal Code in 1930, 21 members belonged to this tribe. Two more Berads were also convicted under the Abkari Act. Experience has shown that the Berad tribe in this District remains law-abiding after registration under the Criminal Tribes Act. Steps have been taken to get the ex-convicts registered under the Criminal Tribes Act."

The criminal activities of this tribe are confined almost entirely to the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts.

PHASE-PARDHIS—HARANSHIKARIS.

A wandering tribe found in most of the Districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, the registered population of which at the close of the year was 781. Its distribution is as follows :—

Ahmednagar	206
East Khandesh	39
West Khandesh	142
Nasik	10
Sholapur	380
Bijapur	2
Dharwar	2
	781

795 registered members were residing in various Settlements while 82 settlers in previous years and 16 during the year were discharged on probation. Three were recalled to Settlements owing to misconduct.

116 registered members were out of sight at the end of the year and 21 were in jail. 14 registered members were sent to Settlements during the year.

The convictions of members of this tribe are shown below :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		C. P. C.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13.	..
East Khandesh.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	10
West Khandesh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
Nasik ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur ..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	37	..
Belgaum ..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	5
Bijapur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Dharwar ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	20	14	1	2	..	..	..	60	81	16

One unregistered Pardhi has been convicted for an offence against the coinage in the Nasik District.

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under C. P. C.	Sec. 24 of the C. T. Act	Sec. 22 of the C. T. Act	Total
1927 ..	45	15	16	..	65	144
1928 ..	36	11	..	..	71	127
1929 ..	17	3	..	..	30	50
1930 ..	20	1	..	..	60	81

The experiment of the voluntary Settlement for Phase Pardhis at Harigaon near Belapur in the Ahmednagar District is proving successful.

I visited this Camp at Harigaon in November last and found that the Pardhis residing there were becoming amenable to discipline and showed definite signs of reclamation.

The free colony of this tribe at Barsi is also reported to be progressing well.

RAJPUT BHAMPTAS.

This tribe is found in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts and also in some villages of Jath and Akalkot States.. Their activities extend over the whole of India and they are inveterate criminals.

The registered population in this Presidency at the end of the year was 205 and its distribution is as below :—

Ahmednagar	140
Poona	3
Sholapur	62
	205

120 registered members were absconding and 15 were in jail on the last day of the year while 30 absconders were apprehended during the year. 11 were removed to Settlements.

The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		C. P. C.		Criminal Tribes Act.	Criminal Tribes Act.	Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 24,	Section 22,	Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Surat ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sholapur ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	21	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
Total ..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	40	46	1

During the year some of these Rajput Bhamptas have been traced as far afield as Yeotmal (C. P.), Allahabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Ajmer, Akola (C. P.) and Madras, and steps have been taken to bring them home for trial under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, remarks (and I agree with him) :—

" The only course to deal satisfactorily with them would appear to be to clap them into Settlements whenever possible."

One Rajput Bhampta who absconded from the N. P. Settlement at Dhalewadi Camp was traced in Ahmedabad. He was dealt with under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and made P. R. T. to Sangola for internment in a Settlement.

I am afraid this tribe is incorrigible.

TAKARI BHAMPTAS.

(UCHLIAS OR GHANTICHORS.)

The registered population of this tribe is as under :—

Ahmednagar	97
East Khandesh	41
Nasik	45
Poona	65
Satara	16
Belgaum	31
Bijapur	1
Dharwar	5
	301

In addition to the above there are 963 registered members of this, and of the Rajput Bhampta tribe in various Settlements. The activities of this tribe also are extensive but not so wide as those of Rajput Bamptas.

14 registered members were interned in Settlements during the year. 32 were absconding and 9 were in jail on the last day of the year, while 9 absconders were apprehended during the year.

335 settlers are on probation ; of these 48 have been released during the year by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. 5 settlers discharged on probation were recalled by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer owing to misconduct.

25 probationers were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, owing to good conduct during their probationary period.

The number convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code.		Criminal Tribes Act.	Criminal Tribes Act.	Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 24,	Section 22,	Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
East Khandesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Nasik ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poona ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	1
Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Belgaum ..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
B. B. & C. I. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	5	11	1	2	..	..	..	13	19	13

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1927	64	..	3	5	47	119
1928	23	2	1	2	38	66
1929	6	2	..	..	9	17
1930	5	1	..	..	13	19

The marked improvement noted last year has continued and the above figures show very clearly that the close application of the Criminal Tribes Act to this tribe is steadily curbing their criminal activities.

Although not quite so troublesome or such confined rovers as the Rajput Bhampta the Ghantichor is an expert thief and cheat whose wings are being clipped effectively by the careful application of the Criminal Tribes Act.

LAMANIS OR WANJARIS.

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as under :—

East Khandesh	42
Belgaum	3
Bijapur	1,648
Dharwar	379
	2,072

76 members were registered during the year, 28 died and 96 were struck off the register for improvement of character. 145 registered members were absconding and 22 were in jail at the end of the year.

125 members were convicted for offences as shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizaable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
East Khandesh	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	12
Bijapur ..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	41	47	5
Dharwar ..	3	9	8	..	..	..	..	8	19	9
Kanara ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	11	26	8	1	..	..	..	52	71	27

In addition to the above 1 registered member was convicted for an offence against the coinage in the Bijapur District, and 15 registered and 9 unregistered members were convicted in the Dharwar District for cognizable offences under other Acts.

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1927	27	..	..	..	77	104
1928	12	..	13	1	51	77
1929	8	3	..	..	65	76
1930	11	8	..	..	52	71

Of the 159 Lamani Tandas in the Bijapur District 66 are in close proximity to their respective villages. No progress appears to have been made during the past year for the removal of any of the remaining encampments to sites closer to villages.

Of the 4 Lamanis arrested last year for counterfeiting coins only 1 was finally convicted.

The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks " Lamanis are a troublesome tribe prone to commit burglaries and dacoities and habituated to the distilling of illicit liquor. Those from the neighbouring States are particularly troublesome."

KAIKADIS OR KORCHAS.

The members of this tribe are found mostly in Central and Southern Divisions either as residents or wanderers.

The registered population at the close of the year was as under :—

Bombay Suburban District	1
Ahmednagar	3
East Khandesh	9
West Khandesh	1
Poona	11
Satara	1
Sholapur	36
Belgaum	1
Bijapur	16
Dharwar	17
Kanara	7
Kolaba	48
	151

In addition to the above 536 registered members were residing in various Settlements at the end of the year. 109 settlers (103 in previous years and 6 during the year) were placed on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, while 6 probationers were discharged from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, and 2 were recalled to settlements owing to misconduct.

7 registered members were absconding and 29 were in jail on the last day of the year.

A statement showing the members of this tribe convicted in different districts for offences during the year under report is given below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Pernal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Criminal Tribes Act	Criminal Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Section 24,	Section 22,	Registered	Unregistered
B. S. D. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poona ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Belgaum ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bijapur ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Dharwar ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	4
Kanara ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	1	8	..	..	..	2	..	5	6	10

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1927	14	..	..	1	23	38
1928	13	1	..	..	28	42
1929	16	..	2	..	10	28
1930	1	..	..	..	5	6

In the Satara District a gang of Javeri Kaikadis, who were responsible for a series of offences committed in that District during the past 2 or 3 years, was arrested during the year. In all 15 offences were traced to members of this gang ; the cases against them were pending at the end of the year.

A gang of Kaikadis who had escaped surveillance and left the Bijapur District sometime in 1927 was traced at Jalke, a village in the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar District. The members of this gang found in the Nagar District have now been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act while some members of the gang are undergoing imprisonment in Bangalore Central Jail. It has been found that this gang was committing depredations in Mysore Territory.

WADDARS.

A tribe generally found in the Districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. Some of the members are resident and others lead a nomadic life.

The number on the register at the end of the year was 228 and their distribution is as under :—

West Khandesh	1
Poona	1
Sholapur	18
Belgaum	1
Bijapur	88
Dharwar	119
	228

14 members were newly registered, 2 died and 38 were struck off the register for improvement of character during the year. 21 were absconding and 9 were in jail at the close of the year.

In addition to the above the number of registered members in various settlements was 94 at the end of the year. 27 settlers (23 in previous

years and 4 during the year) were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

The members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year in different Districts are given below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
West Khandesh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Poona ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sholapur ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	4	1
Bijapur ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	3
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar ..	2	16	2	4	..	..	..	3	7	20
Kanara ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	4	19	4	6	1	..	..	9	18	25

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1927	15	3	..	..	20	38
1928	6	..	1	..	32	39
1929	2	1	1	..	25	29
1930	4	4	1	..	9	18

TADVIS.

The number of registered Tadvis at the beginning of the year was 168. This year 48 were added by registration, one died and 2 were removed for improvement of character. 116 were struck off the register as they automatically ceased to be registered members in accordance with the orders contained in G.R., H.D., No. 9752-1/13877, dated 7th January 1930. 6 persons were interned in Settlements under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, leaving 91 Tadvis on the register at the end of the

year. One registered member was absconding on the last day of the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, says that the release of so many Tadvis from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, in accordance with the new orders, has had a bad effect on crime in Yawal, Raver, Edlabad and Bhusawal Talukas and that he suggests a revision in these orders. He has, however, made no attempt to prove this assertion he will be asked to try and do so.

FUTGUDIS.

Futgudis live in two Talukas of the Thana District.

The registered population of this tribe at the end of the year was 234. Two (one registered and one unregistered) members of this tribe were convicted for offences against property, 5 were absconding, 5 were in jail at the end of the year; and 2 were removed to Settlements during the year. 14 members were in Settlements of whom 2 were absconding on the last day of the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thana, reports that the criminal tendencies of Futgudis in general have materially decreased. In 1927 and 1928 it was reported that crime committed by members of this tribe was on the increase and it was suggested by the then District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate, supported by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, that these Futgudis should be collected and placed in Settlements instead of leaving them scattered as at present.

This seems to be a somewhat drastic proposal, and is not justified now by the figures of criminality of this tribe.

Futgudis are a local problem and are controlled by special rules applicable to their tribe in the Thana District only. These rules are inadequate and ineffective. When the new rules are sanctioned and applied to this tribe the anomalies created by the existing rules will be set right and each case will be treated on merits. In the new rules provision has been made to discharge a member of a notified Criminal Tribes altogether from the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act if his or her record shows consistent good conduct for a specified period.

During the year there was no prosecution for a breach of rules under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

11. During the year under report no registered member of a Criminal Tribe was deported to any Indian State.

Section 28.

12. The gang case against 29 Delhiwal Bauriahs, which was under trial at Ahmedabad at the end of the last year, ended in conviction this year. The convicted members were proved to be residents of Muzaffarnagar and have been made P. R. T. to that place when their time for release arrives.

Foreigners.

The gang of Nir Shikaris referred to in last year's report left this Presidency voluntarily and returned to Anantpur in the Madras Presidency as a permanent measure. There was thus no need for a notification under Section 11 read with Section 13 of the Criminal Tribes Act in respect of this gang.

6 Delhiwal Bauriahs who hailed from Muzaffarnagar in the United Provinces, and who were awaiting trial at the end of the last year, were convicted in Nadiad. One of them was awarded enhanced punishment as provided by Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Wandering Gangs.

13. During the year under report 321 wandering gangs were noticed in the Presidency. 170 belonged to notified criminal tribes and of these 29 were Irani gangs. The remainder (122) were ostensibly non-criminal.

The original orders for the registration of wandering gangs of Iranis and the actual registration of a few had an excellent effect. Subsequently Government in their notification No. 9356/4301 of 11th November 1930 cancelled the original notification H. D., No. 9356 of 31st March 1927, thus making the registers already prepared under notification No. 9356/IV/I dated 7th May 1929 inoperative.

The question of registering these troublesome wandering Iranis is now again under the consideration of Government.

General.

14. The question of opening a Settlement at Ahmedabad for Chharas and members of other Criminal Tribes in the Northern Division is still undecided.

During the year the Presidency Construction Settlement, Pimpalgaon Kunzira in the Ahmednagar District, was removed to Gherdi in the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur District.

The remarks regarding the amalgamation of the Kalyanpur and Umedpur Settlements in the last two years' Reports still hold good, though some of the settlers in the Kalyanpur Settlement have been removed to the Umedpur Settlement.

Settlers from both these Settlements were responsible for 22 offences in Sholapur City, Sadar Bazaar and Sholapur Taluka, as against 15 in the previous year. Altogether offences were brought home to 32 settlers and all were convicted. In addition there were 17 cases in which the property stolen being less than Rs. 10 the accused settlers were dealt with departmentally.

The remarks made in the previous year's Report regarding the control of Criminal Tribes in the Indian States, Southern Maratha Country, still hold good.

The Bijapur District in particular is reported to have suffered from the inroads of criminal tribes from various States, and notably from the Katbus of Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Aundh.

During the year 193 registered members of different tribes, with their dependents, were actually interned in Settlements as against 106 last year. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer discharged 130 settlers of different tribes on probation during the year. 17 probationers were recalled to Settlements owing to reversion to crime.

In October 1930 a serious dacoity with murder occurred in the Hubli Sub-Judge's Court, Dharwar District. It was established that this offence had been actually committed by settlers from the Hubli Settlement with the assistance of others discharged on probation. In this case about Rs. 11,000 were stolen and a watchman was murdered. 4 accused have since been committed for trial.

In all 149 settlers were convicted during the year; 63 for offences against property; 3 for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 83 for infringement of rules under Section 20.

One Kaikadi settler was convicted under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

94 probationers were discharged from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

Conclusion.

During the year under report the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, like other Police Work, was dislocated throughout the Presidency owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, as the Police were preoccupied with the extra work imposed on them by the campaign, and its lawless manifestations, in addition to their ordinary duties of prevention and detection of crime. That they should have been able to work the Act last year as well as they did is a most creditable achievement.

It is gratifying to note that the lawlessness of the Civil Disobedience Movement did not affect the members of Criminal Tribes to any great extent, although the opportunists among them naturally got busy at times when they found the Police fully engaged elsewhere.

To complicate matters many police patels—particularly in Gujarat—resigned owing to the movement and so made things easier for the criminal. These patels however,—as noted last year—are a poor instrument for the proper working of the Act.

For control under the Act to be made more effective we require a better class of police patel. We also urgently require the revised rules under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, and revised notifications which are still under the consideration of Government.

The comparative figures of convictions show a gradual fall in the crime committed by registered members of criminal tribes: and the removal from Districts of a larger number of "bad cases" to Settlements this year (193 against 106) should have a beneficial effect on crime generally. Such cases also serve as a useful reminder to those other registered members who have the itch for other people's goods.

The Criminal Tribes Branch in the Presidency C. I. D. under Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar proved its continued usefulness and efficiency on many occasions during the year.

R. L. McCULLOCH,

Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of Tribe.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauriah	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	795	53	...	...	...	...	53
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	213	7	...	1	...	...	8
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	330	10	...	...	...	...	10
Bhil	2,358	319	3	...	...	...	322
Chapparband	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Dharala	735	247	...	...	...	...	247
Futgudi	242	2	...	...	...	...	2
Haranshikari	682	161	5	...	...	...	166
Irani	35	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kaikadi	154	13	...	...	...	...	13
Kammi	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katabu	148	4	...	...	...		4
Katkari	28	..	...	...	...	...	...
Koli	481	2	1	...	...	...	3
Lamani	2,121	76	...		...	...	76
Mang	309	49	...	...	...	...	49
Mang-garudi ...	1,720	92	...	12	...	...	104
Ramoshi	564	26	...	...	...	...	26
Sansi	43	...	29	...	...	...	29
Tadvi	168	48	...	...	...	...	48
Thakur	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waddar	256	14	...	...	...	...	14
Waghri	9,932	260	...	...	...	...	260
Mixed gangs	496	11	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...	22,016	1,396	38	13	..	...	1,447

1.

tribes for the year 1930 according to tribes.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
848	15	37	...	52	...	...	...
221	3	2	...	5	...	...	...
340	6	18	1	25	...	...	...
2,680	29	143	2	174	3	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
982	7	...	407	414	...	...	...
244	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
848	10	18	3	31	22	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	1	10	2	13	...	...	1
40	1	2	...	3	...	...	...
152	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
28	...	4	1	5	...	...	...
484	6	14	3	23	1	...	...
2,197	28	94	2	124	...	...	...
358	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
1,824	26	61	18	105	...	7	...
590	7	2	...	9	...	...	...
72	1	1	29	31	...	...	...
216	1	2	116	119	...	...	...
161	4	...	1	5	...	...	...
270	2	37	1	40	...	...	...
10,192	111	6	...	117	...	...	...
507	4	20	...	24	...	...	...
23,463	275	472	586	1,333	27	7	1

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bauriah	...	...	1	1	3	...
Berad	3	...	3	55	...	793
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	11	...	11	16	...	205
Bhampta (Takari) ...	14	...	14	39	...	301
Bhil	33	...	36	210	2,453	17
Chapparband	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dharala	6	...	6	420	...	562
Futgudi	2	...	2	10	...	234
Haranshikari	14	...	36	67	...	781
Irani	...	...	...	...	35	...
Kaikadi	2	...	3	16	48	103
Kammi	...	...	...	3	...	37
Katabu	...	...	...	2	...	150
Katkari	1	...	1	6	15	7
Koli	8	...	9	32	452	...
Lamani	1	...	1	125	...	2,072
Mang	3	...	3	7	2	349
Mang-garudi	68	...	75	180	...	1,644
Ramoshi	1	...	1	10	4	576
Sansi	4	...	4	35	...	37
Tadvi	6	...	6	125	91	...
Thakur	...	...	...	5	140	16
Waddar	2	...	2	42	...	228
Waghri	2	...	2	119	...	10,073
Mixed gangs	12	...	12	86	342	129
Total ...	193	...	228	1,561	3,585	18,317

I—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	No. in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
3	...	3	...	...	...	...
793	...	16	4	10	3	1
205	6	120	30	...	14	1
301	8	32	9	3	6	...
2,470	21	72	39	63	11	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	...	13	2	94	6	1
234	...	5	...	5	...	...
781	19	116	4	9	12	...
35	33	2	...	...	...	...
151	9	7	1	17	12	...
37	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	40	...	...	...	...
22	1	...	...	...	2	...
452	3	6	5	6	1	...
2,072	26	145	6	7	15	...
351	...	9	...	9	1	1
1,644	93	126	13	8	8	...
580	2	8	...	20	2	2
37	...	9	...	...	...	...
91	...	1	...	...	...	...
156	...	2	...	5	...	...
228	3	21	7	5	4	...
10,073	19	36	13	26	7	1
471	4	15	5	16	...	2
21,902	247	804	138	308	104	11

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of District.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kaira	10,650	506	...	...	...	...	506
Broach	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	256	2	...	...	...	...	2
Bombay Suburban District ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	1,169	128	1	2	...	...	131
East Khandesh	1,175	109	..	6	...	...	115
West Khandesh	1,255	310	...	2	...	...	312
Nasik	2,160	66	3	1	...	...	70
Poona	356	34	...	2	...	...	36
Satara	905	73	...	...	...	...	73
Sholapur	741	18	29	...	...	...	47
Belgaum	453	15	...	...	...	...	15
Bijapur	2,006	64	...	...	...	...	64
Dharwar	816	70	5	...	...	...	75
Kanara	12	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kolaba	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,016	1,396	38	13	...	...	1,447

I-A.

tribes for the year 1930 according to Districts.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,156	118	...	407	525	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
258	8	...	...	8	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,300	15	22	...	37	...	...	...
1,290	16	19	116	151	...	2	...
1,567	13	165	3	181	2	1	...
2,230	35	16	23	74	...	4	...
392	3	44	4	51	2	...	...
978	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
788	11	24	29	64	...	...	1
468	13	36	...	49	...	...	...
2,070	26	32	...	58	...	...	...
891	6	114	3	123	22	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
23,463	275	472	586	1,333	27	7	1

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kaira	8	...	8	533	...	10,623
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	5
Thana	2	...	3	11	13	234
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ahmednagar	25	...	25	62	504	734
East Khandesh	33	...	35	186	650	454
West Khandesh	38	...	41	222	898	447
Nasik	49	...	53	127	1,881	722
Poona	16	...	18	69	42	281
Satara	6	...	6	17	1	960
Sholapur	11	...	12	76	38	674
Belgaum	1	...	1	50	...	418
Bijapur	2	...	2	60	...	2,010
Dharwar	2	...	24	147	10	734
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	13
Kolaba	...	...	...	1	48	...
Total ...	193	...	228	1,561	3,585	18,317

I-A—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	No. in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,623	19	49	15	120	12	2
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	...	6	...	5	1	...
4	...	...	...	...	1	...
1,238	69	208	44	27	17	...
1,104	...	29	...	12	5	1
1,345	54	110	7	29	3	2
2,103	8	66	20	36	9	1
323	15	23	13	7	6	1
961	2	34	...	29	4	3
712	40	49	20	3	27	...
418	3	10	...	8	1	1
2,010	17	196	...	7	16	...
744	12	24	19	19	2	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	8	...	...	1	...	...
21,902	247	804	138	303	104	11

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bauriahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berads ...	...	...	6	34	2	15	2	5
Bhamptas (Rajput) ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bhamptas (Takari) ...	...	...	5	11	1	2	...	...
Bhils	...	...	93	168	2	41	11	11
Dharalas	...	...	6	117	2	156	4	32
Futgudis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Haranshikaris	...	1	20	14	1	2	1	4
Iranis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikadis	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Kammis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katabus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katkaris	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Kolis	...	...	4	24	1	23	...	1
Lamanis	1	...	11	26	8	1	15	11
Mangs	...	...	4	37	2	9	1	...
Mang-garudis	...	...	38	24	7	...	...	...
Pasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramoshis	...	...	4	18	1	3	2	...
Sansis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tadvis	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...
Thakurs	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
Waddars	...	...	4	19	4	6	...	...
Waghris	...	...	27	...	10	...	4	...
Ohhapparbands	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Mixed gangs	...	...	4	...	8	...	2	...
Kepmaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	236	521	50	260	42	64

II.

tribes for the year 1930.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					Grand Total.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23 C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	10	18	...	28	...	96	...	...	
4	1	39	1	...	40	...	47	...	...	
...	...	6	7	...	13	...	32	...	...	
1	11	7	113	1	121	1	460	5	3	
...	10	52	...	...	52	9	388	5	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	39	21	...	60	1	104	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	2	3	...	5	...	16	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	...	
...	...	...	15	...	15	...	68	1	1	
...	...	29	23	...	52	...	125	...	...	
...	...	2	7	...	9	...	62	1	1	
6	...	19	41	3	63	...	138	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	9	...	11	9	48	1	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	
...	...	2	2	...	4	...	22	...	...	
...	...	...	9	...	9	...	14	...	...	
1	...	4	5	...	9	...	43	1	1	
2	...	113	70	...	183	5	231	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
4	...	3	13	...	16	...	34	1	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	28	330	360	4	694	25	1,940	18	10	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of the criminal

District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I.P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	32	117	12	156	8	32
Surat	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	22	6	7	...	7	...
East Khandesh	...	...	73	72	1	2	5	13
West Khandesh ...	...	...	42	102	8	18	2	...
Nasik	...	1	17	58	2	47	...	5
Poona	...	...	8	25	...	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	8	53	3	10	3	...
Sholapur	...	...	9	...	4	1	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	9	31	1	9	2	3
Bijapur	1	...	8	13	...	3	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5	42	10	13	15	11
Kanara	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	236	521	50	260	42	64

II-A.

tribes members for the year 1930.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.						Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22(1).	Section 22(2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.	Grand Total.	Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	
2	10	163	70	...	233	14	616	6	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	
...	4	27	43	...	70	1	117	3	3	
...	1	9	39	1	49	...	216	2	1	
4	...	15	45	...	60	...	236	2	2	
1	6	7	73	3	83	...	220	1	1	
1	...	10	8	...	18	...	52	...	...	
...	...	4	17	...	21	9	107	3*	1	*Pending trial.
1	...	42	17	...	59	1	75	...	...	
6	...	10	9	...	19	...	80	...	...	
2	2	30	25	...	55	...	84	...	...	
...	5	10	13	...	23	...	124	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	28	330	360	4	694	25	1,940	18	10	

No. E-VI/14.

OFFICE OF THE
CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

Dharwar, 16th June 1931.

* * * * * * *

The steady reduction in recent years of the number of convictions for offences against property on the part of the Takari Bhamptas is very cheering. The members of this caste both inside and outside of the settlements have settled down to honest labour and the reformation of the caste as a whole is well in sight.

Their confrères the Rajput Bhamptas on the other hand have as yet shown very few signs of reform. I agree with the opinion expressed in the report that practically all of this caste will have to come to a settlement. The difficulty is to find them, as 120 out of 205 are absconding, and most of them are wandering in other Provinces. As they are found they are being placed in settlements.

2. Though the Mang-garudis have a long way to go, before the caste can be said to have reformed, still there has been a steady drop in the number of convictions against property and also under Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act for this caste, showing that their thieving propensities and their inclination to wander are becoming less. The survey of the Mang-garudis in Nasik and West Khandesh Districts is in progress, and in suitable cases sites in the villages in which they have now settled are being allocated to them on a permanent tenure. They are also being encouraged to send their children to school. Some may eventually have to be moved to a Free Colony in neighbouring industrial towns, for the sake of employment but this solution has its dangers as temptations to bazaar stealing are more frequent in the towns than in the villages.

3. The record of the Berads has again been satisfactory and the time is not far distant when they can be removed from the category of the Criminal Tribes.

4. In the Presidency proper the only important groups remaining to be placed in settlements are the Chharass of Ahmedabad and the Rajput Bhamptas of Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts. The settlement of the former will I fear have to wait until funds are available to establish a settlement in Ahmedabad. The Rajput Bhamptas can be absorbed in existing settlements, and the problem in their case is to find them.

(Signed) H. STARTE,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1930 for the

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	749	...	749	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	1	...	1	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	6	19	...	25	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	...	2	...	2	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	19	...	20	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	5	...	8	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	20	70	...	90	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	191	999	2	1,188	16
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	34	...	38	1
		Total ...	225	1,898	2	2,121	17
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	135	353	3	485	10
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	11	43	...	54	3
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	44	112	...	156	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	42	83	...	125	17
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	6	15	...	21	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	15	86	1	100	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	19	160	...	179	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	185	690	2	873	8
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	35	...	49	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	148	815	...	963	16
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	71	144	2	213	7
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	2	...	6	2
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	49	210	...	259	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	49	164	...	213	13
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	72	246	...	318	1
		Total ...	864	3,158	8	4,014	80

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+13+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
27	52	632	20	18	670	24	22	694	...	...	...	28	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7	13	1	...	14	2	2	16	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	2	1	13	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3	15	58	8	10	71	23	15	94	...	1	...	...	1
278	352	377	57	108	544	272	80	816	...	...	11	55	106
1	2	30	1	3	34	6	3	40	...	...	...	...	...
317	434	1,115	84	153	1,354	334	122	1,688	...	1	11	83	108
44	155	115	53	106	274	26	...	300	2	3	...	3	...
9	21	11	5	5	21	6	1	27	...	...	...	...	2
23	44	74	5	9	88	13	2	101	...	...	...	...	8
31	30	32	10	4	46	11	2	57	1	...	1	3	4
8	2	10	...	...	10	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
10	17	36	2	34	73	2	2	75	...	1	...	...	1
33	22	106	9	5	120	16	14	136	8	...	1	1	...
375	184	240	27	38	307	250	73	557	...	1	249	6	59
18	12	8	5	6	19	68	15	87	...	...	...	...	...
497	218	172	20	36	228	208	35	436	3	1	361	4	90
70	45	58	12	20	92	63	13	155	...	1	...	3	9
3	...	1	...	...	1	19	7	20	...	...	1	...	...
40	61	145	10	3	158	44	18	202	...	...	2	5	7
54	40	85	14	7	106	119	39	225	...	...	5	7	10
97	59	119	26	16	161	17	12	178	...	...	36	3	6
1,312	910	1,912	195	289	1,704	864	234	2,568	9	7	656	35	196

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	53	279	6	336	10
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	116	522	11	627	77
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	102	501	11	592	19
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	42	139	2	179	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	932	5,701	148	6,485	163
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	3	...	6	...
		Total ...	1,268	7,145	178	8,225	274
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	70	267	17	320	14
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	66	317	1	382	8
		Total ...	136	584	18	702	17
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	150	694	7	837	19
		Theft { ordinary	1,057	7,282	684	7,655	234
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	151	514	7	658	18
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	91	284	...	375	3
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	117	381	2	496	2
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	62	451	21	492	10
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	24	3	21	...
		Total ...	1,622	9,630	724	10,534	281
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ...	4,111	22,415	930	25,596	669

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
30	127	37	18	113	174	28	1	202	...	1	...	2	5
100	152	102	19	177	309	48	11	357	...	...	...	2	25
112	123	26	22	289	348	42	5	390	...	1	6	2	12
71	24	36	15	28	81	56	16	137	...	...	1	...	7
536	969	1,045	96	3,670	4,959	324	77	5,283	1	5	100	45	55
...	2	2	2	...	4	7	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
849	1,397	1,248	172	4,277	5,875	505	111	6,380	1	7	107	51	104
171	44	66	15	10	108	424	56	532	...	...	100	1	20
136	43	146	30	23	200	39	17	239	...	1	82	3	4
307	87	212	45	33	308	463	72	771	...	1	182	4	24
149	148	361	26	130	524	99	47	623	1	3	...	2	8
1,001	1,018	2,698	172	2,502	6,056	807	455	6,863	6	24	2	61	58
121	135	271	21	96	395	355	95	750	1	...	1	17	1
33	38	286	9	3	298	107	64	405	...	3	...	2	2
128	100	182	11	71	266	453	56	719	...	2	69	1	...
188	80	101	26	87	235	1,526	217	1,761	...	...	93	7	19
2	...	4	...	14	21	20	4	41	...	1	...	...	...
1,632	1,519	3,903	265	2,903	7,795	3,367	938	11,162	8	33	165	90	88
4,407	4,347	7,690	761	7,655	17,036	5,533	1,477	22,569	18	49	1,121	263	520

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	10	23	1	32	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	45	212	4	253	1
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	639	7,314	...	7,953	7
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	155	977	...	1,132	...
		Total ...	849	8,526	5	9,370	9
		Grand Total ...	4,960*	30,941	935	34,966	678

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1929—4,707 cases.

Northern Range ... +134 { +40 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +94 cases retaken.

Southern Range ... +119 { +44 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +75 Cases retaken.

Total ... +253 cases.

i. e. 4,960 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
11	5	5	4	6	16	12	7	28	...	...	...	3	...
51	46	129	5	21	169	66	27	225	...	1	2	2	5
256	589	6,694	176	227	7,097	2,994	2,720	10,091	2	2	6	83	5
35	135	770	15	175	960	302	293	1,262	2	...	...	26	...
353	774	7,598	200	429	8,232	3,374	3,047	11,606	4	3	8	114	10
4,760	5,121	16,288	961	8,084	25,268	8,907	4,524	34,175	22	52	1,129	377	530

A, Part I. for 1929 :—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1930 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	1,170	3	4	1,078	964
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	3	...	...	3	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	10	29	2	...	27	19
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	.....	2	...	...	2	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	8	...	...	5	3
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	1	6	...	...	5	3
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	17	107	...	...	81	79
9	143 to 158, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,317	7,053	102	399	5,116	3,369
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	34	...	...	34	33
		Total ...	1,350	8,412	107	403	6,351	4,470
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	241	633	35	3	473	211
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	55	96	...	...	77	24
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	80	219	1	1	180	129
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	44	83	5	...	97	39
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	5	14	1	...	16	11
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	6	53	1	...	50	42
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	11	152	5	...	132	112
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	331	1,161	14	...	1,119	400
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	10	22	4	...	18	8

PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
114	3	83	74	63	10	2	...	...	...	61	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	42	49	23	26	...	...	1	...	...	...
1,747	4	2,616	2,039	588	1,072	17	6	114	160	442	1
1	...	4	11	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,881	12	2,761	2,201	679	1,142	19	6	115	160	503	1
262	45	356	46	12	29	5	...	2	...	11	1
53	1	73	7	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	1
51	2	107	20	2	17	3	...	7	2	...	...
58	...	25	26	1	24	...	...	...	...	4	...
5	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	7	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	...	19	14	12	1	7	...	...	1	...	...
719	6	313	703	159	465	3	6	37	454	27	...
10	...	10	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.							
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	209	1,143	23	...	940	236
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	123	202	11	...	247	91
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	18	23	7	...	30	11
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	130	465	...	...	423	275
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	64	163	3	6	166	97
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	62	233	7	1	229	127
		Total ...	1,389	4,662	117	11	4,197	1,813
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	352	756	64	4	502	213
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	89	489	16	...	374	226
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	68	210	12	...	208	94
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	72	111	...	...	154	73
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	613	2,850	111	7	2,704	1,715
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	34	83	17	...	58	39
		Total ...	1,228	4,499	220	11	4,000	2,360

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunacies. Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
704	3	340	634	116	450	5	...	44	582	5	...
156	4	61	189	34	131	1	3	2	...	16	...
19	...	4	52	18	34	...	...	...	1	1	...
148	...	171	25	8	16	...	...	1	3	19	...
59	1	47	353	78	210	1	...	4	13	3	...
102	...	53	27	15	12	...	...	5	33	4	...
2,384	63	1,588	2,110	460	1,404	26	9	103	1,089	92	2
289	2	529	181	5	100	2	...	7	...	7	...
148	9	176	148	35	104	6	...	6	...	5	...
114	...	55	128	5	106	1	...	2	20	6	...
81	...	29	107	21	80	...	...	...	1	...	...
989	21	596	866	235	551	9	1	35	184	110	3
19	...	42	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,640	32	1,427	1,442	301	953	18	1	50	205	128	3

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	127	423	4	1	486	152
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	66	312	8	...	327	163
		Total ...	193	735	12	1	813	315
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	154	867	16	...	779	599
		Theft { ordinary ...	726	5,044	71	4	4,841	3,732
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	103	387	8	...	378	290
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	98	500	29	...	515	392
36	419, 420	Cheating	171	449	8	...	403	220
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	107	620	11	...	544	181
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	5	...	...	5	5
		Total ...	1,359	7,872	143	4	7,465	5,419
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V)—	5,519	26,180	599	480	22,826	14,377

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
334	...	53	1,104	131	901	...	...	6	207	3	...
164	2	36	100	26	70	1	...	6	84	1	...
498	2	89	1,204	157	971	1	...	12	291	4	...
180	9	215	250	85	133	5	...	6	...	2	...
1,109	31	801	1,598	729	713	32	...	21	1	115	...
88	13	103	424	99	279	1	...	...	1	24	...
123	...	44	154	87	63	6	...	4	...	6	...
188	13	208	870	77	734	...	...	1	89	1	...
363	...	171	3,991	535	3,155	1	...	...	162	25	...
...	...	...	45	8	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,046	66	1,542	7,332	1,620	5,113	45	...	32	253	173	...
8,449	175	7,407	14,289	3,217	9,583	109	16	312	1,993	900	6

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	10	33	12	...	28	10
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	29	182	2	...	178	139
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	747	10,603	72	11	10,442	9,485
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	78	865	3	1	843	801
		Total ...	864	11,683	89	12	11,491	10,435
		Grand Total ...	*6,383	37,863	688	442	34,317	24,812

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement (1930) and column 13 of Column 12 of Statement A, Part II. for 1929—6 332 persons.

Northern Range ... + 51 persons—difference not explained.
Southern Range ... Nil.

Total ... 51 persons.

i.e., 6,383 persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
18	...	3	21	6	15	...	...	...	...	7	...
39	...	29	85	60	25	...	...	2	2	1	...
957	5	816	3,842	3,136	623	4	...	5	14	218	...
42	62	95	325	312	12	1	...	...	...	26	...
1,056	67	943	4,273	3,514	675	5	...	7	16	252	...
9,505	242	8,350	18,562	6,731	10,258	114	16	319	2,014	1,152	6

Statement A, Part II, for 1929:—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1930 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	81	81	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	81	81	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 .	Offences against the State.	.....	4	4	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	41	459	500	7
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	8	18	26	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	63	254	317	2
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes; and falsifying accounts.	8	24	32	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	10	40	50	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	5	2	7	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting; unlawful assembly, affray.	35	447	482	2
		Total ...	170	1,248	1,418	12

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	5	74	1	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	5	74	1	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	92	316	52	.....	.....	.....	
3	9	8	6	.....	.....	.....	
28	103	132	52	.....	.....	1	
1	14	13	3	.....	.....	.....	
1	10	38	1	.....	.....	.....	
4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	60	388	26	.....	.....	.....	
76	290	899	141	.....	.....	1	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	2	3	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	1	.....	1	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	1	1	.....
		Total ...	2	3	5	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	8	41	49	8
		Total ...	8	41	49	8
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	6	6	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	95	1,490	1,585	244
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	8	8	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	829	11,038	11,867	1,345
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	1	1	.....
		Total ...	924	12,543	13,467	1,589
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	32	189	221	35
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	39	321	360	56
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	189	1,890	2,079	240
		Total ...	260	2,400	2,660	331
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	2	2	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	3	4	2
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	152	1,073	1,225	198
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	44	220	264	38

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
1	26	6	7	.....	.....	.....	1 committed.
1	26	6	7	.....	.....	.....	1 committed.
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
550	541	147	103	.....	.....	2	
3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,044	3,487	1,145	846	.....	.....	8	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,599	4,034	1,296	949	.....	.....	10	
64	78	18	26	.....	.....	.....	
114	108	36	46	.....	.....	.....	
842	654	159	184	.....	.....	1	
1,020	840	213	256	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
410	403	68	151	1	.....	.....	
77	92	29	28	1	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	273	3,782	4,055	731
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	20	318	338	4
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	2	2	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	25	364	389	86
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	1	30	31	2
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	41	94	135	11
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	46	289	334	28
		Total ...	602	6,177	6,779	1,100
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,050	49,941	51,991	229
		Total ...	2,050	49,941	51,991	229
		Grand Total ...	*4,016	72,434	76,450	3,269

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 4,030 figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1929 :—

Northern Range	...	+ 9	difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	−23	Do. do.
Total	...	−14	cases

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,706	998	348	277	.....	1	.....	
35	60	210	29	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
4	89	177	33	.....	.....	.....	
2	13	12	2	.....	.....	.....	
1	53	48	22	.....	.....	.....	
60	170	47	29	.....	.....	.....	
3,297	1,879	931	572	2	1	.....	
4,310	4,691	40,254	2,506	.....	1	2	1 committed.
4,310	4,691	40,254	2,506	.....	1	2	1 committed.
13,304	11,768	43,674	4,433	2	2	15	2 committed.

1929, and column 4 of this Statement :—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1930 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	113	23
	118,119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	113	23
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	3	2
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	63	931	31
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	14	43	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	88	261	25
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	32	58	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	47	2
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	5	2	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	160	1,520	48
		Total ...	368	2,865	109
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	5	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	3	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	3	...
		Total ...	4	8	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	34	145	...
		Total ...	34	145	...

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14(b)	14(c)	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	136	6	8	120	88·23	2	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	136	6	8	120	88·23	2	...	...	...	
1	4	...	2	2	40·00	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1,023	14	326	574	59·66	90	19	...	...	
.....	58	3	29	14	31·77	12	...	...	...	
4	370	14	147	141	49·30	56	12	...	...	
11	79	4	42	15	25·86	17	1	...	...	
.....	55	...	21	34	69·38	1	...	...	...	
1	6	...	...	3	100·00	...	3	...	...	
7	1,721	25	406	1,141	72·76	131	18	...	...	
26	3,316	60	972	1,924	64·69	307	53	...	...	
.....	6	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	
.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	12	...	10	..	...	2	...	...	...	
.....	179	20	109	32	22·06	13	1	...	...	4 committed.
.....	179	20	109	32	22·06	13	1	...	...	4 committed.

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	1	14	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	230	3,228	6
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	12	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,337	26,036	51
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	2	...
		Total ...	2,568	29,292	57
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	91	288	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	49	517	3
21	425, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	519	5,177	...
		Total ...	659	5,982	3
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	5	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	1	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	364	2,177	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	127	463	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	751	7,937	32
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	15	355	53
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	3
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	157	747	73
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	1	52	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	148	329	3
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	45	299	...
		Total ...	1,609	12,365	164
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,397	52,338	2,263
		Total ...	2,397	52,338	2,263
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*7,639	103,108	2,619

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	8,856	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	−1,188	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	−29	Do. do.
Total ...	−1,217	persons.

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	
.....	15	...	11	1	7·14	...	3	...	...	
7	3,457	482	1,620	244	7·54	284	927	...	...	
.....	12	3	3	6	50·00	...	...	...	...	
48	23,376	4,255	12,025	2,321	8·89	2,384	7,391	...	...	
.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	31,862	4,742	13,659	2,572	8·76	2,668	8,321	...	...	
.....	279	80	176	23	7·98	47	53	...	...	
.....	569	37	216	91	17·50	96	89	...	...	
6	5,590	1,215	2,069	394	7·61	657	1,355	...	...	
6	6,438	1,372	2,461	508	8·48	800	1,497	...	...	
.....	5	...	4	1	20·00	...	...	...	...	
.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	2,521	265	1,077	198	5·87	453	598	...	...	
1	589	108	268	59	12·74	73	81	...	...	
19	8,701	1,211	3,352	533	6·68	712	2,893	...	...	
.....	423	19	162	183	44·85	59	...	...	...	
.....	3	...	...	2	66·66	1	...	...	...	
5	972	182	359	309	37·48	94	28	...	...	
2	51	...	33	16	30·76	2	...	...	...	
2	478	13	186	164	49·39	115	...	...	...	
1	343	44	191	55	18·39	28	25	...	...	
50	14,088	1,842	5,634	1,450	11·67	1,537	3,625	...	...	
54	56,944	2,947	7,307	41,266	75·58	2,955	2,469	...	23	
54	56,944	2,947	7,307	41,266	75·58	2,955	2,469	...	23	
191	113,175	10,989	30,060	47,872	45·27	8,284	15,966	...	23	4 committed.

—Part II. for the year 1929 and column 4 of this Statement:—
of Statement B—Part II for 1929.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways for the year 1930.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,491	1,650	47·26	6,20,926	1,37,839	22·89
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	217	...	.....	14,092	...
(c) Other thefts	5,573	3,112	55·84	3,43,517	1,30,106	42·87
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	140	57	40·71	84,029	13,096	7·33
(b) Other Robbery	267	99	37·07	40,352	5,662	16·20
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	225	125	55·55	50,730	19,404	40·46
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	94	17	18·08	13,791	3,419	15·45
Total ...	9,790	5,277	53·90	11,53,345	3,23,618	35·31
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	5	3	60·00	522	474	90·80
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	18	17	94·44	5,142	2,201	42·80
Total ...	23	20	86·95	5,664	2,675	47·22

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 1,09,702	Rs. 52,303	47·67

(2) Rs. 10,868 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 58,852 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1930 in 530 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1930 is Rs. 78,213.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1930 in 2,135 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 4,50,464.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1930 in 1,118 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 1,08,188.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Shewing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	2	2	3	4
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	1	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	2	...	2	3
	6. Thana	...	1	...	1	2	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	1	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	...	1	2	4
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	6
	Total ...	...	12	5	9	27	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	...	2	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	...	1	3	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	2	3
	16. Belgaum	...	1	...	1	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	...	4	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	5	6
	Total ...	...	10	2	5	27	35

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1930.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30	4	249	...	5	1,085	...	25	1,410
12	...	108	...	...	411	...	...	536
25	...	211	...	4	754	...	20	1,023
18	...	133	...	3	568	...	15	743
15	...	137	...	2	600	...	8	770
22	...	185	...	...	511	...	...	724
9	1	114	...	...	309	...	...	436
24	1	166	...	...	624	...	...	821
32	...	216	...	...	704	...	...	961
22	...	164	...	...	552	...	...	744
34	1	229	...	...	833	...	...	1,105
19	2	166	...	...	381	...	...	577
262	9	2,078	...	14	7,382	...	68	9,850
36	18	376	...	...	1,164	...	7	1,612
32	...	202	...	...	692	...	...	934
23	2	172	...	...	653	...	...	857
26	1	155	...	...	577	...	...	767
22	...	168	...	...	538	...	...	734
34	...	198	...	...	772	...	...	1,013
17	...	145	...	...	407	...	...	575
14	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
16	...	135	...	...	436	...	...	591
25	11	178	...	...	587	...	...	814
245	33	1,831	...	...	6,172	...	7	8,366

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,463
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	2,402
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,305·38
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 37,956 Area in Ry. miles 1,305·38
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,989
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 39,851 Area in Ry. miles 1,876

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 19 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
923,431	355,301	20	11	2·71	681	2,481	1·75
334,001	70,096	9	11	2·73	574	663	1·23
739,490	116,534	17	13	1·54	694	1,882	1·79
464,393	54,758	13	21	3·23	611	1,141	1·53
908,580	158,977	10	8	2·14	875	1,233	1·60
835,942	71,924	16	24	4·74	1,049	1,468	2·02
179,392	70,377	6	7	0·32	350	1,162	2·66
987,949	87,596	17	15	3·05	891	1,604	1·95
1,205,315	246,662	25	19	4·73	1,119	1,744	1·81
771,704	74,773	14	19	3·60	862	1,221	1·64
1,015,521	144,566	29	20	5·31	753	1,793	1·62
.....	.....	11	11	2·26	.....	887	1·45
8,355,718	1,461,564	187	179	Sq. miles 4·09 Railway miles 2·26	848	17,179	1·74
1,333,528	278,261	22	33	3·32	625	2,587	1·60
1,179,751	93,473	20	17	5·25	1,098	933	1·00
877,585	197,726	16	15	5·31	865	1,772	2·06
1,078,561	103,568	18	14	6·01	1,242	1,446	1·88
869,697	101,194	16	22	7·77	1,085	1,139	1·55
1,122,908	239,804	25	16	4·54	1,023	1,416	1·39
417,742	63,065	12	16	6·86	698	414	0·72
628,825	45,353	10	14	4·62	1,200	514	1·09
1,301,694	77,247	12	14	6·74	1,953	541	0·91
.....	.....	13	22	2·30	.....	1,899	2·33
8,810,291	1,199,691	164	183	Sq. miles 5·27 Railway miles 2·30	1,053	12,666	1·51

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	3	...	11
	27. Principal, Police Training School .	...	1	4	3	2	4
	Total ...	4	4	4	6	2	15
	Grand Total ...	*4	*26	*11	*20	56	84
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Broach	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Kaira	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Surat	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	1
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1	6	1	4

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 61 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides in Aden, 1 in Mahi Kantha, 18 on leave, deputation, etc., and 1 permanent vacancy among and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police, *viz.*, 112 for the Bombay Presidency

†There has been a net increase of 85 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the text of the Report (Para. 32, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D--continued.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	50
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	20
35	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	74
532	41	3,923	...	14	13,504	...	75	†18,290
1	...	5	...	...	22	...	...	28
1	...	67	...	...	351	...	...	421
1	...	10	...	...	51	...	...	64
1	...	40	...	...	210	...	...	252
3	...	40	...	...	210	...	...	257
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
1	...	12	...	...	58	...	...	72
...	...	16	...	...	84	...	...	100
...	...	16	...	...	84	...	...	100
2	...	9	...	...	53	...	...	65
...	...	8	...	...	42	...	...	50
1	...	26	...	...	186	...	...	214
...	...	40	...	...	210	...	...	250
...	...	8	...	...	42	...	...	50
...	...	9	...	...	45	...	...	54
...	...	8	...	...	42	...	...	50
...	...	16	...	...	84	...	...	100
...	...	12	...	...	61	...	...	73
11	...	339	...	...	1,820	...	...	2,182

Sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

these, there are 20 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 5 in Western India States Agency, Superintendents of Police which make up the total sanctioned strength of Gazetted Officers of as a whole.

below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of the last year. The increase is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 16	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 17	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17). 18	Area of District in square miles. 19
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School .	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,05,04,047	2,487	1,05,06,534*	Area in sq. miles 77,807 Area in Ry. miles 3,181·38
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1930-31 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,73,581 Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,166,009	2,661,255	351	362	In sq. miles 4·60 In Railway miles 2·29	938	29,845	1·63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of Scriptory Staff but is inclusive of Rs. 6,25,814 on account of the cost of Additional

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal (including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	41	1,364	35	1,354	93	787	37
	2. Broach	16	519	16	508	32	255	14
	3. Kaira	32	989	26	979	89	790	29
	4. Panch Mahals	22	719	20	691	81	346	20
	5. Surat	20	747	19	733	42	532	20
	6. Thana	26	696	21	684	62	297	24
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	12	423	15	412	23	93	10
	8. Ahmednagar	29	790	25	772	42	447	27
	9. East Khandesh	38	920	34	913	70	428	35
	10. West Khandesh	26	716	21	709	65	368	24
	11. Nasik	41	1,052	35	1,053	54	474	36
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	547	23	524	...	156	27
	Total ...	332	9,492	290	9,332	653	4,973	303
Southern Range.	13. Poona	62	1,547	56	1,544	95	878	57
	14. Satara	38	894	27	879	60	375	35
	15. Sholapur	30	825	24	815	47	921	28
	16. Belgaum	33	732	28	724	51	852	30
	17. Bijapur	27	706	23	703	42	700	25
	18. Dharwar	41	970	35	967	62	752	37
	19. Kanara	22	552	17	551	32	314	20
	20. Kolaba	19	449	18	440	32	335	17
	21. Ratnagiri	20	570	15	564	32	355	19
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	47	765	38	753	...	143	42
	Total ...	339	8,010	281	7,940	453	5,625	310

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for 1930.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	81	4	145	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	3	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	8	6	110	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	575	35	745	77	204	256
	2. Broach	...	212	16	367	60	79	78
	3. Kaira	...	620	25	419	63	109	201
	4. Panch Mahals	...	160	20	357	53	110	203
	5. Surat	2	435	19	390	96	106	173
	6. Thana	...	232	21	473	44	95	138
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	114	15	335	58	43	107
	8. Ahmednagar	...	441	25	698	37	78	128
	9. East Khandesh	...	129	34	731	54	82	160
	10. West Khandesh	...	236	21	603	56	131	95
	11. Nasik	...	383	35	875	79	93	186
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	212	23	436	52	90	131
	Total ...	2	3,749	289	6,438	729	1,220	1,856
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	728	56	902	265	130	335
	14. Satara	...	215	27	661	57	104	139
	15. Sholapur	1	272	24	560	109	124	192
	16. Belgaum	...	206	28	493	26	45	114
	17. Bijapur	...	238	23	520	92	146	92
	18. Dharwar	...	465	35	743	28	169	304
	19. Kanara	...	203	17	400	12	37	89
	20. Kolaba	...	196	18	259	34	54	68
	21. Ratnagiri	...	182	15	464	25	80	112
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways. ...	...	402	38	723	79	142	172
	Total ...	1	3,107	281	5,725	727	1,031	1,667

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
146	394	28	32	4	14	4	10	40·69	·11	·71	16
51	132	14	22	2	9	3	7	46·02	·12	1·33	11
93	302	15	15	2	17	...	10	24·57	·68	·99	16
143	235	17	5	5	7	...	9	51·61	·14	1·26	30
131	82	40	18	2	10	...	2	35·33	·71	·26	15
42	223	22	4	...	...	...	6	51·05	·45	·85	17
103	102	6	1	...	...	...	3	24·64	2·02	·70	8
33	339	25	6	3	6	...	4	20·41	·43	·50	22
245	163	19	7	2	...	...	5	26·55	·72	·52	11
57	263	21	14	7	3	...	9	45·57	4·09	1·23	12
132	334	28	16	2	2	...	8	95·33	·26	·73	15
62	35	23	37	2	12	1	4	56·49	·19	·73	29
1,242	2,604	258	167	31	80	8	77	...	...	·80	202
243	145	140	24	3	74	...	14	30·22	·43	·87	9
209	173	47	6	...	3	...	11	7·64	·04	1·21	26
144	74	22	9	...	4	...	7	144·60	·39	·88	16
217	167	15	1	4	4	...	6	70·46	·19	·79	13
255	95	20	4	...	...	...	8	18·20	·55	1·10	7
184	81	17	2	...	3	1	3	101·98	·27	·29	9
157	112	2	...	...	...	...	7	311·62	·85	1·23	6
25	161	16	9	...	6	...	8	184·31	2·31	1·74	10
6	232	20	2	...	...	...	2	123·68	·34	·34	11
75	112	36	10	...	12	...	7	96·99	·26	·88	21
1,515	1,352	335	67	7	106	1	73	...	...	·88	128

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	30	8	...	...	34
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	8	4	8	4	2	107	18
	Total ...	42	14	38	12	2	107	52
*	Grand Total ...	713	17,516	609	17,284	1,108*	10,705*	665*
	Dangs ...	1	27	1	26	...	27	2

* Twenty-seven muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs and 50 rifles, 338 columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	39	10	255	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets and 8 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency, when added to the grand total in in the Armament Return for the Presidency Proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.		
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.		Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	38	30	8	...	...	....
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	8	4	...	...	....
	Total ...	...	38	38	12	...	...	....
	Grand Total ...	3	6,894	608	12,175	1,456	2,251	3,523
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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on 01 February, 2020

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			Vacancies.
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2,757	3,956	595	234	38	186	9	150	...	...	·08	336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

or officers of higher rank. Head constables should be shown as men.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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